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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1873. NO. 295

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

The Mississippi "Graveyard."

Steamer Geo. C. Wolfe Blown Up

Twelve Killed and Fifteen Wounded

List of Killed, Wounded and Surviving.

HELENA, ARK., August 23.—The steamer George C. Wolfe blew up at St. Francis Island about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Twelve persons are known to be lost, and fifteen wounded. The officers were all saved except the second engineer, who was on watch at the time of the explosion, and is missing. The lady passengers were all saved. Mr. Nelson, Shreveport, for Memphis, was drowned. So Mr. Dawson, wife and two children, deck passengers for Tuscola, Mississippi, were all saved. The cabin was blown to pieces. The hull can be saved. Dan Sullivan, of Memphis, who was on board, was saved.

[Signed.] GEORGE MALONE,
Captain of "G. A. Cheek."

SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—A telegram from Helena, dated ten o'clock, says: The passengers and crew of the steamer Wolfe are still on St. Francis Island, waiting for an up-river boat.

No further particulars can be obtained as to the spot where the steamer blew up. It is known to river men as the "graveyard," being the same place where the Pennsylvania and the St. Nicholas blew up, and the T. L. McGirl was burned. The Wolfe was from Shreveport for St. Louis, Captain Harvey Carter was commander, and Joseph H. Widen clerk.

INSURANCE.

The insurance on the steamer Geo. C. Wolfe is as follows: Franklin, Peabody and Etna, of Wheeling, $2,500 each; National and Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $4,000 each; Eureka, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Commerce, of Cincinnati, $2,000.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—Miss Rebecca Cohn, of Jefferson, Texas, who was accompanied by her cousin, M. Solomensky, of Paris, Texas, states that she was on the forward guard of the boat, and owing to the severity of the storm which was raging remarked "let's into go the cabin," and just as she rose the explosion occurred, and she was blown into the river. Seeing a man near her she grasped him by the neck and he told her to catch him on the left arm or she would drown both, which she did, and soon after a spar came floating by which he secured, and they held it, floating down the river for a long distance till the barber of the boat came to their assistance with a pole which her preserver caught, and they were thus got to the spar they were safely landed on shore. Miss Cohn was considerably bruised. She could not learn the name of the man who saved her, but he was one of a party of four who were hired by the Trans-Atlantic Circus. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers, especially Captain Carter and the steward. Notwithstanding that the former was severely injured, he was most active in the work of relieving others and extinguishing the fire. Following is a list of the dead, so far as ascertained; Peter Helpler, second engineer; Mr. Nelson, New York; Mr. Dawson, wife and two children, Shreveport; J. H. White, of Michigan, belonging to the Trans-Atlantic circus, and seven colored roosters, four of whom were found and buried. The following are wounded, and all reside in St. Louis except when otherwise named: Mrs. Freeman and two children, Alabama; Miss Files, Shreveport; Mr. O'Ber, St. Charles, Mo.; F. H. Ellis and lady, L. J. Bowen, Joe Moore, Charlie Frechouse, M. L. Emanuel, Jr., Cashier, Ed Hoan, M. B. Williams, M. L. Saville, Eliza Thompson, Signor Jackson, hand the circus company; Willis Wood, Frank Thorp, James Dawson, George Harper, Jules Jones, Bill Burgett, Ben Banks, Charles Sheyrus, Alex. Juliant and John Donahue. One of the above colored roosters are in hospital at Helena badly hurt: Billy Buxton, Nashville; Robert Handsy, St. Louis; F. Reed, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Isaac Thompson, New Orleans. George Chatman, colored, New Orleans, was blown overboard and drowned. The engineer states that Helper, the engineer of the boat, was the most reliable and competent men he ever saw, and he can give no theory as to the cause of the explosion. The last seen of Helper was by the carpenter who was by the gangway and just as he put down the clock the explosion occurred. Persons on shore who saw the explosion state that boards and fragments of timber were blown to a very great height. Captain Carter and survivors speak in warm terms of the assistance rendered by the officers of the Cheek and Allen in relieving their wants, and the former, Mr. Bush, engineer; mate, Henry Bush, and the steward, were left in charge of the wreck. The others left for St. Louis on the Julia.

BELLAIR, OHIO.

Death of a Prominent Politician.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLAIR, O., August 24, 1873.

John H. Heaton, a prominent Democratic politician, and editor of the St. Clairsville *Gazette and Citizen*, died last night of congestion of the bowels.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK August 23, 1873.

KATE STODDARD'S CONFESSION.

A statement is now made that Kate Stoddard's confession, which was published some time ago, accusing herself of being the murderer of Charles Goodrich, was police fiction to delude the alleged murderer Roscoe into the belief that the woman Stoddard stood accused, and condemned herself to save him, so that he need not fly from justice. The only genuine confession was put forth by Commissioner Jourdan and ex-Chief of Police Campbell, of Brooklyn.

COWARDLY REVENGE.

As Walter Gibson, proprietor of the Harlem *Local*, was entering his office last evening, an unknown person flung a cup of vitriol or muriatic acid full in his face, probably destroying the sight of one, if not both, of his eyes. The perpetrator of the deed jumped into a hungry standing near, in charge of a confederate, and disappeared. Revenge for personal attacks made by Gibson in his paper, is supposed to have prompted the attack.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

John T. Rohn, 18 Exchange Place, yesterday sent his clerk, Loftus Francis, to the Metropolitan bank to collect a gold check for $7,788. The paying teller gave him the gold certificates and eighty-eight dollars coin, but on Francis returning to the office he missed his certificates, and said he had either been robbed or had lost them. He was arrested.

PADDING THE PAY ROLLS.

Augustus Stewart, time keeper, and Wm. A. Champlain, train dispatcher, of Phillipsburg, N. J., have been arrested on the charge of defrauding the Central Railroad of five thousand dollars, by adding fictitious names to the pay rolls. Both gave bail.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS.

A dispatch from London says the plot to effect the escape of the Bank of England forgers was arranged in New York and discovered by the intercepting of letters. The watchmen of Newgate were bribed with a hundred pounds each.

SALVAGE FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A Boston dispatch says the insurance companies will not derive over five per cent. salvage on the goods saved from the steamer Narragansett, which was burned, warehouse, instead of forty per cent. as expected. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of sugar was washed out of eight which it was expected would be safe.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

NEW YORK, August 23.—A dispatch from Rome says it is announced that the Pope has intimated his desire for a reconciliation with Germany, on condition of Germany not interfering in the Italian complications.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For Northern New England and the Lower Lake region increasing cloudiness with light rain. The temperature raising slightly in the lower lake region with easterly to southerly winds. For the Ohio valley and westward to the Lower Missouri valley high temperature, light southerly to southwesterly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Eastern and Middle Atlantic coasts continued low temperature, light to fresh variable winds and generally clear weather during the day. For the Southern States slightly falling barometer, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather with local rains. Reports not received from the Upper Lake region, the Northwest and the South-west.

President Grant was serenaded at Long Branch late Friday night. Owing to fatigue, he asked to be excused from speaking.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA—THEIR BOMBARDANCE—MOVEMENT ON MADRID PROPOSED.

MADRID, August 23.—The Spanish fleet began the bombardment of Cartagena yesterday.

REYNOSE, August 23.—The Carlists say they are organizing for a movement on Madrid, and that they will be ready to march in October. The Cartagena insurgents are vigorously replying to the fire of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Lobos has under his command only the Sanguesa, an iron clad, and some unarmed frigates. The insurgents are plentifully supplied with provisions and stores, and are sanguine of assistance from Communists in other cities, so that a stern resistance may be expected.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS—MUTINY.

MADRID, August 23.—Advices from Cartagena state that the civil and military authorities of the Communist administration had quarrelled and their respective partizans had come to actual conflict, in which a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. Private soldiers in Cartagena are discouraged and in favor of surrendering to the government forces. The Carlists, at the instigation of the priests, burn all the records of civil marriages they capture. The artillerymen in the garrison at Barcelona mutinied against their officers; they were, however, disarmed by the cavalry under the command of the Captain General and were imprisoned before they had time to do serious harm.

France.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON DOMESTIC MATTERS.

PARIS, August 23.—The Prefect of the Department of Eure to-day gave an entertainment in honor of Duc de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Many distinguished Frenchmen were among the guests. In reply to a toast, Duc de Broglie said that the government of the Republic was engaged in a struggle not against public opinion, but against those loose principles which threaten to put an end to social order. The struggle was a perilous one; it might be a long one; it would require the efforts of the government the efforts of all honest citizens of the republic. The problems which the situation presents will soon be solved by the National Assembly without passion, without the influence of personal sympathies. He delivered a high encomium on the character of the MacMahon, whose private life and public career entitled him to be called a model of honor. It was the good fortune for France to have such a President as MacMahon, whose loyalty to his country was above ties of party. Let us rally around him. He alluded in kind terms to ex-President Thiers. He said the Assembly had manifested ample gratitude for his great services.

England.

IRISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, August 23.—The Dublin *Irishman* publishes the new programme of the "Home Rule Party." It includes the establishment of a new paper in Dublin called *Faugh A Ballagh*, to be the official journal of the party, and the agitation for the abolition of the name and office of Lord Lieutenant and the substitution of a Governor, Captain General, Universal suffrage and to have the nominal title of a King. For triennial Parliaments, and for a law authorizing the confiscation of the estates of Landowners.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, August 23.—A collision occurred this morning at Retford, near Nottingham, between a freight and excursion train, and both were badly wrecked. Four persons were killed, and fifteen were badly injured, some beyond all hope of recovery.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 23.—Arrived out, steamship Olympus, from Boston.

Exchange and Markets.

LONDON, August 23, 2:30 P. M.—Consols 92½@92¾; American Securities—5 lots of 92, 92¾; do 92, 92¾; do 92, 92¾; do 92, 92¾; new 92, 92¾.

PARIS, August 23.—Rentes 57 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—Cotton firmer at 9¾@9¾; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Corn 6s 6d.

ANTWERP, August 23.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Allen County Commissioners—Important Action—Bridge Contracts—Bonds to be Issued, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 24, 1873.

The Allen County Commissioners met at the Court House on Saturday and transacted some important business in reference to the appropriation of ten thousand dollars made to the Wabash and Erie Canal, passed by the Board May 24. The order was amended by striking out the words "Aqueducts, locks and feeder dam." This leaves the money available for the work on the canal that the Superintendent may deem necessary. The Board also awarded to John A. McKay a contract for building two bridges; the feeder swing bridge for nine hundred dollars, the New Haven bridge for two thousand five hundred, and two St. Mary's bridges, for four thousand nine hundred each. This does not include the masonry, contracts for which have not yet been awarded. The Commissioners made an order negotiating a loan of sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of meeting the estimates on the new jail and paying for the same when due. The bonds are to be issued at five per cent. discount to run two years with six per cent. interest.

Hon. Jesse L. Williams, of this city, had a valuable horse and a full set of harness stolen from his stable on Saturday night. There is no clue as yet to the thieves.

The mercury stood high at to-day. Thermometer 95° in the shade.

CRIMES.

Attempted Assassination—Arrested on Suspicion of Murder.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—A man named Jas. Martin, a discharged government employee, attempted to assassinate Captain W. S. Moore, of the Government Department at Jeffersonville, Indiana, yesterday. Moore was unarmed, Martin fired with a revolver three times but missed. He was arrested afterward in the country.

A young man, named John Mangran, was arrested to-day on suspicion of ravishing and murdering the daughter of Mr. Lee, on Monday. Lee, whose body was found on Wednesday in the commons near this city, bearing evidence of violence and heart ruptured, with indications of a struggle on the ground, and the girl's bonnet found some distance from the body as if torn off. Mangran confesses as to having been with her that day.

Coroner Lee's verdict of the body of Caroline Lee, supposed to have been ravished and killed by George Mangran, last week, was disinterred to-day and examined by physicians. It was discovered to be frightfully mangled, deep prints of finger nails on the thighs, and every evidence of ravishment. Mangran will be brought before Court to-morrow. Confessions of the woman wanted to kill him at once.

Severely Beaten.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—Jerry Collins, an old citizen residing near Winchester cemetery, was beaten by some unknown person so badly last night, while going home, that his life is despaired of.

Cut with a Razor.

EVANSVILLE, August 24.—A. T. Tucker, mate of the Idlewild, was fearfully cut with a razor by a negro, Wm. Thompson, this morning. Tucker had discharged the negro for rattling during the night.

Quarrel About the Price of Bulls Results in Murder.

DAYTON, O., August 23.—An altercation this afternoon, in this city, between Michael Jennings, a cattle dealer, and George F. Ebner, a bologna sausage maker, resulted in the latter stabbing Jennings to the heart and killing him. The quarrel was about the price of bulls. Jennings charged Ebner $5 per head, the latter struck him, Jennings retaliated with a chair and Ebner killed him. The latter surrendered. Both had families.

Arrested for the Murder of an Old Man Seventy Years of Age.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 23.—A young man named Wm. Davis was brought to this city and lodged in jail this evening, charged with killing George Smith, an old resident of Platt township in this county. It is alleged he struck the old man on the back of the head with a club from the effect of which he died a few days ago. Smith was seventy years of age.

Arrest of a Legislator.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Charles Manze, said to represent Lowens county in the Mississippi Legislature, was arrested here yesterday for stealing a lot of clothing from a room in the Laclede Hotel.

Roasting and Starving a Child.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Josephine Rowland and her daughter Baptiste have been held in default of three thousand dollars bail each to answer the charge of cruelly beating and starving the stepdaughter of the former.

Suicide by Starvation.

LACONIA, N. H., August 23.—Miss Searvy, of Belmont, aged sixty years, died Thursday of voluntary starvation, having refused food for twenty-eight days. A sister of the deceased died in the same way a few years ago.

Death of Sheriff Low.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Sheriff Low, of Calloway county, who was so seriously wounded by the mob that lynched Peter Kesler, died Saturday afternoon. He was unable to make any statement previous to his death regarding the lynching or who were to his knowledge engaged in it. Attorney General Ewing is still investigating the affair, but as yet nothing has transpired respecting the matter.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Wawasset Investigation.

Recommendations Likely to be Made

The Steam Boiler Commissions.

Local Politics of the District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1873.

The general impression entertained by officers of the Steamboat Inspection Division and the Supervising Inspectors who have the Wawasset investigation in charge is that a recommendation will be made to revoke the licenses of the officers of the steamer, that is, those who had licenses, and that the owners will be prosecuted for violation of the law in employing officers who were unlicensed. The experience of the Wawasset disaster, though dearly bought, has demonstrated the lack of executive force in the law. It will therefore be recommended to supply this deficiency by a more effective organization, and the creation of a class of officers whose duty it shall be to look after the outfit of vessels and the character of freight carried. It is admitted also that there was no discipline among the officers, and that if they had given some attention to the passengers who were entrusted to their care, instead of looking out solely for themselves, there would have been fewer lives lost or possibly all might have been saved.

Relief Commissioners.

The Steam Boiler Experimental Commissioners for the East and West report favorably as to the progress of their work of preparation. It is thought that they will be ready to meet here early in September to report what preparations have been made in view of the object of the law.

Local Politics.

The political campaign of this District for the election of Delegates is beginning to show signs of a warm contest. There is a strong faction in the lower branch of the Territorial Legislature, among whom there is a difference in matters of local management of affairs, and an effort will be made to supply their places with nominations more in harmony with the general policy of the Territorial government, which is progress and improvement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1873.

FATE OF THE MODOC PRISONERS.

The War Department promulgates in general orders the findings and sentence in the case of the Modoc captives Captain Jack, Shonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barancho, alias One Eyed Jim, and Sloluch, alias Cox, who were tried by military commission for the murder of General Canby and Reverend Dr. Thomas, and for assault with intent to kill other Peace Commissioners. They are found guilty of the specifications and charges, and are sentenced to be hanged. The proceeding have been approved by the President and Secretary of War. The following is the order made by the President in the matter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, August 23, 1873.—The proceedings of the court of inquiry and trial of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barancha, alias One Eyed Jim, and Sloluch, alias Cox, Modoc Indian prisoners, are hereby approved. It is obvious from the fact that when the Democrats were in power every proposition to donate public lands to railroad settlers was rejected by them. Grants to railroads were invariably opposed by Democrats, and grants to settlers by Republicans. On the subject of finance, the party has no policy whatever. Some oppose banks, others favor them; some favor paper money, others hard backs. On the tariff they have no position that anybody is bound to respect. In 1860 they declared for a tariff for revenue, to give incidental protection to American manufactures. In 1872 they took a high protective tariff platform and put the tariff into each Congressional district, admitting that they were divided on the question. Now Ohio Democrats declare for free trade and make it an issue, when no Congressmen are to be elected. The inhabitants of Democratic Congressmen have been to vote for high protective duties on articles manufactured in their districts.

Turning to the fundamental difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, Senator Morton declared that as the Democratic party had no financial or tariff policy, it took a position of bind opposition to the Republican party. The same disjointed character was the result of their different theories of the nature of government. The Democratic theory is explained in resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, 1798 and 1799. These have been the rule of the Democratic faction, producing first nullification and secession—the devil of our politics. Opposed to this theory, is the Republican view, that the government is formed by the people of the United States in their aggregate and primary capacity; that the government is one, and not fifty-seven sovereignties. The States have their rights by the agreement of the nation. When this idea is fully embodied in a constitutional amendment it will pass away. The absurdity of the resolutions of '98 appears when we reflect that twenty-four out of thirty-seven States were made States by Congress. The territories out of which they were formed, in the exercise of property of the United States and by the Constitution placed under the exclusive control of Congress and deprived of every attribute of sovereignty. Will any one deny that the rights of these twenty-four States, as States, are measured by the Constitution? The great strain upon our government has not been from any danger of centralization, but from denying to it the power to meet its constitutional powers to put down rebellion. The idea that we are a nation should be a plank in the platform of every party and be the central idea of American politics.

In answer to personal charges against the present administration of corruption and bad management, he would present the actual state of affairs, the general unparalleled growth and development and prosperity of the nation, the peace, contentment, progress and elevation of the people. Exceptions among the farmers in the Northwest, because of the discrimination of railroads, exist, but Democratic politicians have no remedy for them. Since the inauguration of General Grant, three hundred and eighty millions of the national debt has been paid off. Within that time taxation has been reduced a hundred and thirty millions by a Republican Congress. The credit of the nation has been strengthened, and the difficulties with foreign powers, the press and interprises of the past few years have given great opportunities for corruption and peculation, but it is the subject of grateful surprise that there has been so little, and that public virtue is strengthened instead of weakened. The President in closing silenced the clamors of the opposition for civil service reform, by going further in that work than all preceding administrations. The financial administration of the Republican party has given stability and confidence to the country. With the advent of the Democratic party would come vacillation, tampering with the currency, threats and fears of repudiation. The accession to power of a party pledged to free trade and violent changes in the revenue system, would paralyze with fear the great manufacturing interests of the country, and check every new investment and enterprise in that direction.

What the country needs is not a change of policy and measures, but a wise, honest and vigorous administration. Reforms in administration are always possible and should be diligently sought for; just as every wise business man may improve from time to time, in the manner of carrying on his regular business.

To the indiscriminate charges of corruption in the Republican party, it is enough to say that the man who makes them, would himself be a thief on opportunity. The standard of the public morals is to-day higher in this country than it has ever been before. So far from the public morals having been debauched and deteriorated during the twelve years of Republican rule, notwithstanding the war with all its consequences and demoralizations, they have been greatly elevated and improved. Let it be understood that the investigation of the Credit Mobilier and all others that have taken place, were ordered by a Republican House and Senate, upon the motion and at the instance of Republican members.

We claim that the Republican party has been pre-eminently distinguished for its self-investigation and purification; that when it has found an unworthy member it has not failed to drag him before the public gaze and cast him out. The Democratic party of other days was never distinguished for this virtue, and long before it had passed from power it had become largely intrenched in the offices. Other Congresses have been the subject of abuse, ever since Washington was almost daily charged with the basest designs against the liberties of the people, concealed under the cloak of patriotism. He believed the world was growing better, especially this part of the world. Human rights are better understood and more strictly enforced than ever before.

On the subject of the salary grab, Senator Morton said the measure was in his sense a party one. So far as he knew, a majority of it had to be imputed to observe that more Democrats voted for it in the two houses in proportion to their numbers than Republicans, but it was in no sense a party measure. The actual increase of pay will vary with each member, depending upon his distance from Washington, and the amount of his correspondence and labor. It has been the general conviction of the members of the Senate, since I have been in that body, that the pay and allowance of members of Congress were much too small, and that a sound and enlightened policy would have increased it. The Constitution has given to members of Congress the power to determine the measure of their own compensation. In this matter they are made their own judges. It is a delicate thing to give themselves the power to determine and fix the value of their own services, but under our form of government, this power could not be safely nowhere else than in Congress. The pay of members of Congress has been increased on five different occasions, and on every occasion the increase of pay has been dated back to the beginning of the Congress in which it was made. The last time before the present, was in 1866, and gave back pay for the period of eighteen months. It was the first time I ever voted for or took any pay that was in justice to say that the members of the Forty-second Congress who voted the back pay have been guilty of stealing or of intended fraud upon the Treasury. Those that have taken the money received it according to law, and in the same manner as all others. Many of those who voted for and received this back pay in the last Congress, are among the best men I have served with, both in and out, and believed they were but exercising a constitutional power, and expressed their honest views following an example that had been set by many of the most distinguished and patriotic men who had gone before them in the halls of Congress. New parties cannot be created by resolutions, but are the outgrowth of great events or new conditions of society. Ephemeral unless founded on some great principle which separates them from other parties. New parties are not necessary for issues, for it is the duty of existing parties to grapple with them. Since last year's election, Congress has passed the back pay bill, which was signed by the President. Grant's administration developed a greater success from year to year, and culminated in the centennial confidence of the nation. His Cabinet is able and faithful, and the business of the country well and ably managed. The affairs of the State of Ohio have been transacted by military commission for the murder of General Canby, and the assassination of Dr. Thomas, and for assault with intent to kill other Peace Commissioners. They are found guilty of the specifications and charges, and are sentenced to be hanged. The proceeding" have been approved by the President and Secretary of War. The following is the order made by the President in the matter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, August 23, 1873.—The sentence be duly executed under the direction of the General Commanding the Department of the Columbia, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on Friday, October 3d, 1873.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the interest due September 1st, amounting to about five millions, be paid on and after August 25th without rebate.

THE LATE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

During the first year that business of the late Freedman's Bureau has been under the charge of Assistant Adjutant General's office, the War Department, claims amounting to $424,238 have been paid; claims amounting to $1,000,000 have been prepared for payment, and are only awaiting the action of the next Congress and of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to carry on the business for the year ending June 30, at least $2,000 have been covered back into the Treasury.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLAIR, O., August 24, 1873.

A terrible accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Cameron, West Virginia, this forenoon, caused by the spreading of the track and the supposed splitting of the forward car. Some ten or twelve of the wounded are here now, awaiting the dressing of their wounds, but as yet none are reported die. The whole number injured will amount to at least thirty. It is impossible to obtain any names at present.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PONEROY, O., August 23, 1873.

Last evening while Mrs. Dyke, of Middleport, Ohio, was engaged in cooking, a can of oil hanging behind and very near the stove exploded, throwing the oil over her and the stove. The flames from the stove ignited the clothing of Mrs. Dyke, and in a few minutes she was burned to death. Her husband was absent.

A Sad Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, OHIO, August 23, 1873.

George Kinney, aged twelve years, a son of John Kinney, one of our most worthy farmers, living four miles west of this place, was instantly killed to-day. He was loading a heavy log on a wagon, when the chain parted, and the log rolled upon him crushing him beneath its weight.

Playing With Powder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRADFORD, O., August 23, 1873.

Three children of Samuel Finfrock, of this place, were playing with powder near the stove last evening, when it became ignited burning the children so badly that their recovery is doubtful.

Fell from a Scaffold.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Mr. McMahon, of the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, and Superintendent of the erection of a superstructure of a bridge at this point, fell from a scaffold last evening, and received some internal injuries.

James Slattery, a workman on the bridge fell from the same scaffold a distance of fifty feet into the river, striking a piece of timber in his descent. He was rescued from the water but died almost immediately from internal injuries.

On the Railroad Track.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Conrad G. Miller, a young man about twenty-three years of age, was seriously if not fatally injured at Painesville, Ohio, last night. He attempted to get on a freight train while in motion.

Fatal Accident.

The horribly mangled remains of one Fred. Kobeck were discovered lying on the side of the track near Rockport, Ohio, this morning by the train men on the local freight which left this city about seven o'clock, on the Cincinnati, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway. The remains were taken to Berea. It is supposed he was killed by some train last night.

Found Drowned.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 23.—The body of Abraham Gumberts, late a liquor merchant, who was drowned yesterday morning, was found seven miles below here this morning.

Life in Arkansas—Murders and Casualties.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 23.—Albert Lawson, colored, beat his wife who was *au chienle*, on Sunday last, from the effects of which she died yesterday. Lawson is in jail.

A colored man, named Wade, attempted to kindle a fire with coal oil last night. He will not do so again.

Frank Winstead, a colored man, was drowned a few miles below this city yesterday. Being drunk he entered a frail craft and tried to cross the river. The boat overturned and he was drowned.

The postoffice at Perry Station, in Pope county, on the line of the Fort Smith Railroad, having been raided by thieves two or three times lately, and the postmaster having reported that he could not protect the mails, special mail agent Edgarton has discontinued the office.

Dr. Ward, a constable, was shot and severely wounded by some unknown person, at Clarksville, yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, white, who was bitten by a mad cat one year ago, was taken with hydrophobia on Wednesday night and died yesterday.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

SENATOR MORTON RECALLS HIS APPOINTMENTS.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Senator Morton and Governor Noyes returned to the city from Athens this morning. Senator Morton is suffering considerable hoarseness in consequence of his effort yesterday and has recalled his appointments at Dayton, Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo.

OPENING OF DEMOCRATIC FIRE.

COLUMBUS, August 23.—Hon. William Allen, Democratic candidate for Governor, will open the Ohio campaign at the Opera House in this city next Friday evening, August 29th.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Ohio Campaign.

Morton and Noyes at Athens.

Speech of Indiana's War Governor.

The Ante-Bellum Democracy

A Skillful Political Autopsy.

The People to Choose Between the Living and the Dead.

Record of Ex-Senator Allen.

Inconsistencies and Blunders.

Plain Words on the Salary Grab.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 24, 1873.

Senator Morton and Governor Noyes opened the Republican State campaign at Athens yesterday. The meeting was the largest political gathering ever seen in that locality. The front of the stand bore the motto, "Ohio welcomes Indiana's War Governor," and over the arched entrance to the campus of the Ohio University, where the meeting was held, were the words, "Noyes and Victory."

At half past one, Hon. John Welch, President, called the meeting to order, and at once introduced Senator Morton. The Senator spoke from his chair, but was listened to with the closest attention and heard distinctly.

He began by saying that he came to present reasons why Republicans should not withdraw their confidence from their party, and why they should give it their support. All free governments, controlled by public opinion, find their people divided into parties more or less strong. New parties cannot be created by resolutions, but are the outgrowth of great events or new conditions of society. An ephemeral unless founded on some great principle which separates them from other parties. New parties are not necessary for issues, for it is the duty of existing parties to grapple with them. Since last year's election, Congress has passed the back pay bill, which was signed by the President. Grant's administration developed a greater success from year to year, and culminated in the centennial confidence of the nation. His Cabinet is able and faithful, and the business of the country well and ably managed. The affairs of the State of Ohio have been transacted by military commission for the murder of General Canby, and the assassination of Dr. Thomas, and for assault with intent to kill other Peace Commissioners. They are found guilty of the specifications and charges, and are sentenced to be hanged. The proceeding" have been approved by the President and Secretary of War. The following is the order made by the President in the matter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, August 23, 1873.—The sentence be duly executed under the direction of the General Commanding the Department of the Columbia, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on Friday, October 3d, 1873.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT, President.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the sentence be duly executed under the direction of the General Commanding the Department of the Columbia, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on Friday, October 3d, 1873.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the interest due the September 1st, amounting to about five millions, be paid on and after August 25th without rebate.

THE LATE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

During the first year that business of the late Freedman's Bureau has been under the charge of Assistant Adjutant General's office, the War Department, claims amounting to $424,238 have been paid; claims amounting to $1,000,000 have been prepared for payment, and are only awaiting the action of the next Congress and of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to carry on the business for the year ending June 30, at least $2,000 have been covered back into the Treasury.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLAIR, O., August 24, 1873.

A terrible accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Cameron, West Virginia, this forenoon, caused by the spreading of the track and the supposed splitting of the forward car. Some ten or twelve of the wounded are here now, awaiting the dressing of their wounds, but as yet none are reported die. The whole number injured will amount to at least thirty. It is impossible to obtain any names at present.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PONEROY, O., August 23, 1873.

Last evening while Mrs. Dyke, of Middleport, Ohio, was engaged in cooking, a can of oil hanging behind and very near the stove exploded, throwing the oil over her and the stove. The flames from the stove ignited the clothing of Mrs. Dyke, and in a few minutes she was burned to death. Her husband was absent.

A Sad Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, OHIO, August 23, 1872.

George Kinney, aged twelve years, a son of John Kinney, one of our most worthy farmers, living four miles west of this place, was instantly killed to-day. He was loading a heavy log on a wagon, when the chain parted, and the log rolled upon him crushing him beneath its weight.

Playing With Powder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRADFORD, O., August 23, 1873.

Three children of Samuel Finfrock, of this place, were playing with powder near the stove last evening, when it became ignited burning the children so badly that their recovery is doubtful.

Fell from a Scaffold.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Mr. McMahon, of the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, and Superintendent of the erection of a superstructure of a bridge at this point, fell from a scaffold last evening, and received some internal injuries.

James Slattery, a workman on the bridge fell from the same scaffold a distance of fifty feet into the river, striking a piece of timber in his descent. He was rescued from the water but died almost immediately from internal injuries.

On the Railroad Track.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Conrad G. Miller, a young man about twenty-three years of age, was seriously if not fatally injured at Painesville, Ohio, last night. He attempted to get on a freight train while in motion.

Fatal Accident.

The horribly mangled remains of one Fred. Kobeck were discovered lying on the side of the track near Rockport, Ohio, this morning by the train men on the local freight which left this city about seven o'clock, on the Cincinnati, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway. The remains were taken to Berea. It is supposed he was killed by some train last night.

Found Drowned.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 23.—The body of Abraham Gumberts, late a liquor merchant, who was drowned yesterday morning, was found seven miles below here this morning.

Life in Arkansas—Murders and Casualties.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 23.—Albert Lawson, colored, beat his wife who was *au chienle*, on Sunday last, from the effects of which she died yesterday. Lawson is in jail.

A colored man, named Wade, attempted to kindle a fire with coal oil last night. He will not do so again.

Frank Winstead, a colored man, was drowned a few miles below this city yesterday. Being drunk he entered a frail craft and tried to cross the river. The boat overturned and he was drowned.

The postoffice at Perry Station, in Pope county, on the line of the Fort Smith Railroad, having been raided by thieves two or three times lately, and the postmaster having reported that he could not protect the mails, special mail agent Edgarton has discontinued the office.

Dr. Ward, a constable, was shot and severely wounded by some unknown person, at Clarksville, yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, white, who was bitten by a mad cat one year ago, was taken with hydrophobia on Wednesday night and died yesterday.

The Social Evil in St. Louis.

The Special Ordinance Unconstitutional.

OPINION OF JUDGE COLVIN.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Judge Colvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction, to-day rendered his decision in the case of W. G. Elliott *vs.* Kate Clark for keeping a bawdy house, which was argued last Saturday, and in which was involved the question of the constitutionality of the social evil ordinance now in force here. The Judge decides that the provisions of this ordinance are diametrically opposed to the State law under which the prosecution is had, and that the amendment to the city charter permitting the City Council to regulate prostitution was a special act, applying only to St. Louis, and therefore unconstitutional, inasmuch as that instrument provides that the General Assembly shall pass no special law in any case for which provision can be made by a general law. The Judge says, further, that it is a special law in its application to but one sex and not to both sexes. In this it is against the spirit of the bill of rights The laws should operate uniformly. Kate Clark was fined one hundred dollars and Lizzie Saville, who was also a defendant in the case, the same amount. A motion was made for a new trial. If it is refused, an appeal will be made to the Supreme Court.

FIRE RECORD.

Mifflin, Pa., Again on Fire.

HARRISBURG, August 25.—At half-past one o'clock this morning fire broke out at Mifflin and spread rapidly, consuming one entire block and a portion of another. For a time it was feared that the entire town would be destroyed, and dispatches were sent to this city for engines, but before the companies had started, word came that the fire was under control, and their assistance would not be needed. The loss will reach one hundred thousand dollars. The insurance cannot now be given. The following bus ness houses were destroyed: Tilton and Espenshades, dry goods; Juniata Valley bank; Dawe's shoe store, Shelby's dry goods; Banks & Hamlin's drug store; John Teakly & Son's drug store; Franchous & Son's hardware store; Kepner & Son's dry goods store; Schott's dry goods store; Simnon's saddlery; Rollman's jewelry store; Juniata *Sentinel* printing office, *Independent* printing office, Etka's confectionery; Hess's photograph gallery, and Littlefield's hardware store. Dr. Elder's office, Mrs. M. Benford's dwelling and Dr. Banks's office were destroyed and the Juniata Hotel damaged. The fire originated in the Juniata *Sentinel* office, and is believed to have been

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1873.

GOVERNOR MORTON, after opening the campaign in Ohio at Athens, on Saturday, will speak at Dayton to-night, at Norwalk on the 27th, and Toledo on the 28th.

THERE are only two papers in Pennsylvania that defends the Salary Grab—the Harrisburg *Patriot* and the Wellsborough *Democrat*—both Democratic. The *Patriot* is the State organ of the party.

A CINCINNATI paper reports that seventy-three per cent. of the readers of the Public Library of that city choose works of fiction. The editor of the local third party organ is understood to belong to the number. Hence, probably, the reason of his inveterate addiction to drawing on his imagination for his facts.

THE Steubenville *Gazette* has discovered that JEFF. DAVIS is in the pay of the Republican party. Every year, just before the election, this Republican hireling makes a speech that furnishes abundant texts to the Republican press, and stirs up the public indignation, and then retires to live on his salary. No other paper has the news.

ANOTHER Democratic member of Congress, HAMBLETON, of Maryland, is out in defense of the back pay. All right. Now let the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania pass a resolution sustaining the Chairman of its State Committee in having offered himself as the Pennsylvania champion of that measure, and all will be serene.

THE New York *Tribune* is becoming philosophically introspective. It thinks "there exists in our poor human nature an absurd but almost universal tendency to appear other than what we are." It is not always safe to generalize from the particular. In this instance, however, and so far as itself is concerned, the *Tribune* undoubtedly speaks by the card. That paper still persists in keeping up a most "absurd" and long since exploded claim of political candor and honesty.

THE Huntingdon county Democratic Convention passed a resolution indorsing the course of Hon. R. M. SPEER, the Democratic member of Congress from that district, who voted for and took the back pay, and arraigned the Republican County Convention for "the baldest demagogueism in condemning the passage by Congress of the bill increasing the salaries" of Congressmen. So we go. The party is fast coming up to the task of defending the back pay. Now let the Wilkesbarre State Convention follow suit.

THE liberal honors awarded to United States exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, are of a very gratifying character. It is evident that the American department has by no means presented the meagre and poverty-stricken appearance asserted by some journals. The very great superiority of our methods of instruction is sufficiently proved by the fact that in the Department of Education twenty-five different prizes have been awarded to as many citizens of the United States, while a considerable number of prizes in various other departments have also been carried off. Of these our own State has taken a creditable share.

THE annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science, is now in session at Portland, Maine. A large number of interesting papers have been read, presenting the results of the latest studies of their authors in their different lines of investigation, with their various opportunities and appliances, serving to note the high water mark of scientific progress thus far. Such associations are of great value to the latter-named class; their tendency being to promote the popularization of the practical sciences, an object whose importance to the best interests of the country it is almost impossible to overestimate.

THE Democratic platform of Ohio starts out with saying that "the Democracy of Ohio, now *as heretofore* is opposed," &c. This reference to "heretofore" is good, and we have therefore only to look at the past to find what Democracy is at present. To go no further back than 1856, when the Democrats of Ohio were "the natural allies of the Slave Power," the Rhett South Carolina Democratic paper thus defining the position of its party on the labor question. It is plain and easily understood:

"The great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burdened with a servile class of mechanics and laborers, *unfit for self government*, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. Master and slave is a relation in society as necessary as that of parent and child; and the Northern States will yet have to introduce it. Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether white or black."

"JUNIUS," a correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, in speaking of the passage of the local option law last winter, says:

"I therefore say, that it is a notorious fact that the Republican Senate of '72, while it passed the local option law, and its members were making florid temperance speeches, had, at that very time, in the Senate chamber, a bar-room in charge of the Senate Librarian, where Senators took their dram of whisky or brandy at the cost of the Commonwealth—paid upon the presentation of false accounts."

So far from this being a "notorious fact," it is not a fact at all. There was no bar-room in the Senate chamber, last winter, in charge of the Senate Librarian or any one else, and no Senator partook of whisky or brandy at the cost of the Commonwealth. Peremptory orders were given, at the opening of the session, by both Speaker and Clerk, to the Librarian, that liquor of all kinds should be excluded from the chambers, and the orders were strictly adhered to.

A LEADING free trade paper makes prominent editorial mention of the fact that any city library, young men's association or other public institution of that character, wanting the Cobden club publications, should apply to the British Consul at New York, by whom they will be supplied in any quantity without charge. Of course. All these publications are of an ultra free trade character, and nothing can be more natural than that the paid agents of Great Britain—which looks with unconcealed alarm and chagrin upon the fact that the United States is rapidly becoming altogether independent of that country for its supply of iron, an article which, until recently, was a special monopoly of England—should be found perfectly willing to play gratuitously into the hands of those shortsighted Americans who desire free trade, not for the benefit of any class of home producers, but for the purpose of securing unrestricted markets here for foreign manufacturers. The only wonder is that, with the objects and motives of the Consul and his government so clearly defined, they should find any American advocates and supporters.

THE condition and prospects of the grain trade of the world always, at this season of the year, constitute an interesting and important subject of consideration. The latest advices from England state that the present English wheat harvest will be better than was considered possible three or four months ago. Owing to exceptionally fine weather the harvest has commenced this year two weeks earlier than was anticipated. The result is a check to the diseases and vicissitudes incident to hot weather, and an additional yield. The actual wheat deficiency of Great Britain last year was twenty-five per cent., in place of fifteen per cent., as was anticipated. It is estimated that this year's crop will be a decided improvement on the last, so that the requirements of the ensuing year will be some sixteen million bushels less than during the present harvest year. This, however, is not a very material diminution. A review of this year's harvests shows that, apart from Russia, the principal grain-growing country of Europe, the probabilities are that on the continent the production will not be much more than sufficient to meet home demands for consumption, leaving comparatively little margin for exportation. Upon the whole, therefore, the breadstuff outlook is decidedly encouraging for the grain growers and exporters of our own country.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

The business affairs of the country never looked so well as they do at the present opening of the fall season of 1873. There will be, of course, the usual monetary stringency which seems to be the inevitable result of our incomplete and vicious banking system; but that has been overcome before; and as the country grows stronger, financially, it must grow wiser, and be able, ere long, to devise a banking system better able to meet the wants of trade and commerce. Among the indications of a prosperous season we may enumerate the following:

First. The encouraging prospects of the Iron trade. The iron manufacturers of England are beginning to realize that they have lost the American market, and henceforth the wants of that market must be supplied by our own manufacturers. And not the American market alone. We have noted, already, heavy shipments of American pig metal to England; and the New York *Times* of Friday says that "some very large orders from England have been received here during the past ten days."

Second. Ship building has this year undergone a thorough revival, and especially since July first. The ship yards of Maine are again busily engaged building wooden vessels, and all along the Delaware is heard the clang of the hammer on the hulls of new iron ships. The United States is destined, we trust, to resume her *real* place—the front rank—in ocean commerce. And

Third. Our imports are steadily falling off and our exports as steadily increasing. A very large proportion of the vessels now arriving at New York come in ballast, seeking for cargoes to Europe.

All these are signs of high promise; and all other signs unmistakably point to a period of great prosperity. If, when this prosperity is realized, we can but use it wisely and prudently, and be kept out of wild speculations and reckless ventures, there will be increased cause for thankfulness; and we are sufficiently hopeful to believe that our people have learned enough, from past experience, to know when they are well off, and to abide so contentedly.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Chicago iron workers' strike is virtually at an end, an amicable arrangement having been reached, by which work will be resumed to-day.

Indiana has the largest public school fund of any State in the Union, amounting to over $8,000,000, of which $3,000,000 have been accumulated under Republican administration, since 1861, besides paying off $6,000,000 of the old State debt; and all expenses of the war; yet this party is enormously corrupt and inefficient.

A number of English capitalists have bought considerable real estate on Staten Island lately, preparatory to the establishment of a large manufactory of oil cloth of a new sort. Five hundred workmen are to be employed.

Eleven railroad accidents occurred in this country during last month. These occurrences caused the death of eighteen and the injury of one hundred and nineteen persons. Carlessness and incompetency, somewhere.

North Carolina furnishes a larger part than any other State of the four hundred thousand adults in the country who can neither read nor write. North Carolina is a Democratic State, and ignorance exudes from her as naturally as her tar.

The wheat crop of the Northwestern States is "passing out" magnificently. That of Minnesota alone, which is now being harvested, will reach twenty-five million bushels, and is unusually fine and heavy.

The satrapæ of the most obscure lands are beginning to catch progressive ideas from their more enlightened neighbors. Palestine is now said to have a live Governor, who is waking up that long slumbering land with nineteenth century innovations. There is hope for Kentucky yet.

The paper trade is reported to be seriously affected by the war between the Dutch and Atchinese, in Sumatra. While the inhabitants are busy peppering each other, they cannot be expected to properly pepper the rest of the world.

It is seriously proposed to pipe petro'eum from the oil region to the seaboard. The object is to avoid the danger and expense of rail importation, and it is proposed to lay two lines of pipe—one of six inches for refined, and of eight inches for crude oil—from the most convenient point in the oil regions to New York and Philadelphia, using a large engine at each end—one for force and the other for suction.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee will hold its seventh annual reunion at Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of October next. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other prominent officers of the army of the Tennessee will be present.

A new building material, a sort of concrete composed of hydraulic lime of tar, gypsum and sand has just been brought into notice. It is molded in blocks, and fastened to wooden frames by strips of iron, and is peculiarly claimed for it are strength, lightness, economy and indestructibility.

Mortuary conditions are reversed in New York this season. Instead of increasing with the heated term, as is usually the case, the mortality has very decidedly decreased. There were 909 deaths in the week ending August 2, 709 in the next week, and only 689 in the next.

Newark, New Jersey, will soon hold another industrial exhibition. The one held last year was a great success. For the present year a charter is obtained, and property of the value of $125,000 purchased. The Newark exhibition will display the industries of that city alone.

The great International Railway Bridge, to span the Niagara river between Buffalo and Fort Erie, will be completed, and a formal opening take place, sometime in October next. It was begun in May, 1870, and its cost will be something over $1,000,000.

An ingenious Illinoisan has just invented a most useful appliance to canal-boats, which will facilitate their movements greatly, and prevent disturbing the banks. The invention may be called shovels, there being two on each side of the boat. They work on hinges, so as to shut by moving back, and open by moving forward. They have strong propelling power when set in motion, and can be turned by hand or by steam.

The Washington *Chronicle* has begun the erection of a fine new office in Washington City, upon Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. It is to be an iron building, five stories in height, with a front elaborately ornamented.

Oil in paying quantities has been discovered in Miami county, Kansas.

News from China represents that several provinces suffer terribly from drought. Not half the rice could be transplanted for want of water to irrigate the fields, and half of that which is transplanted is withering.

It is said that the Nebraska Indians are allowed to ride free on all trains they can jump on while the latter are in motion. The tribe is being reduced very rapidly. This is by all odds the most effective and economical system of dead-beating on record.

It has been discovered, as the result of recent researches on the influence of change in barometric pressure upon vegetable life, that on diminishing the pressure on wheat, barley and turnips, the germination is proportionally advanced. With an increase of pressure to two or three atmospheres, the seeds appear to profit somewhat; at very high pressure, however, the seed is killed.

The world will still be able to make a shift. It has been ascertained that the cotton supply annually increases four per cent faster than the cotton consuming population of the world.

A new import, Kangaroo skins, is talked of. These are said to be good boots and shoes of great durability, and of velvet like softness. They will probably be chiefly worn at hops.

A French savan has reported to the Academy of Sciences, a discovery of great value in factories where foul mercury is used. It appears that ammonia qas modifies the unpleasant and suffocating air of shivering factories to an extent as to result favorably on the health of the workmen. He recommends sprinkling the floor of shivering shops with a solution of ammonia.

Apropos of Professor Wise's proposed aerial excursion, the planetary beings are far ahead of us terrestrials in ballooning. Andrew Jackson Davis having seen aerial conveyances in use by the people of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars.

PERSONAL.

The sensational editorials lately published in the *Herald* on Cæsarism are understood to have been written by John Russel Young, in Europe, and cabled over to this side.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, who is working in New York on her juvenile history of the United States has nearly completed her arduous task, and has succeeded in making a very interesting work. It is understood that it will be issued by one of the largest and most prominent publishing houses in the country.

The sad drowning of Mr. George P. Rowe, of the New York *Times*, and Mr. George T. Ketller, of the Brooklyn *Union*, on the Long Island coast, has been reported by telegraph. The dispatch failed to state, however, that Mr. Rowe sacrificed his life in order to preserve that of a younger brother, who, overconfident of his strength, went out too far in the water, which was still angrily tossing from the effects of a recent storm. After taking his brother near to the shore, Mr. Rowe sank, and was seen no more. The act was a noble one, and deserves to be commemorated.

S. Wells Williams, the oldest inhabitant among the foreigners in China, and Secretary of the United States Legation, has just finished his Dictionary of the Chinese language. It is the result of 40 years' labor, and contains explanations of 12,500 Chinese characters.

A Turk named Karasulor, formerly a resident of Saratof, Russia, after five years' imprisonment, which he will be called, for not practicing the rites of the Russian faith, has now been sent to Siberia for speaking against the orthodox Church.

King Louis, of Bavaria, is becoming anti-Jesuitical. He recently refused to receive a deputation of Ultramontanes, who wished to present a petition against the expulsion of the anti-Jesuit law.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow is at Saratoga Springs.

The Buffalo *Express* says: The Boston *Globe* has an account of one Naundorff, who claimed to be the dauphin, son of Louis XIV., who is generally supposed to have died in prison. It will be remembered that Rev. Eleazer Williams, a reputed Indian, was held by many to be the true dauphin, and the question, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" was frequently discussed in journals and magazines some eighteen years ago. Naundorff and Williams are both impostors, but the truth is that the dauphin in question was smuggled out of prison, but he was taken to the State of Ohio, where he was brought up under the name of William Allen. He has lately been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of that State.

Justice Bush, of Tennessee, was called upon the other night, in a heavy storm, by a runaway couple, so fearful of pursuit that they would not give him time for dry goods on his clothes, and made him marry them *en dishabille*.

When the late Lyman Beecher was settled over the Bowdoin street church, in Boston, his son, Henry Ward, used to ride in the boys' sleigh on Saturday to avoid fight the Charlestown boys on Long Bridge. The sexton of the church told young Henry that he had better let the Charlestown boys alone; they were much better than the Bowdoin street boys. "Now," said he, "when a Charlestown boy comes over here to dinner he gets a single slice of pork for his dinner; but when you go to Charlestown to dinner you will find a hog at every plate." The future man of Plymouth Church reasoned not, but pondered.

At last we are told who Cæsar was, if not what he is. A wag tells us all about the original Jacobs, thus: Julius Cæsar—An ancient Roman of celebrity. He advertised to the effect that he had rather live first at Rome than second in a small village. He was a man of great muscular strength. Upon one occasion he threw an entire army across the Rubicon—a river—at a single throw. Some of what was called the "tented field," but Pompey couldn't hoist a Roman candle to Julius. We are assured, on the authority of Patrick Henry, that "Cæsar had his Brutus." The unlearned reader of history, however, will conclude that Cæsar had a country, Brutus rather had Cæsar. This Brutus never struck me as an unpleasant man to meet on a dark night. Cæsar, on one occasion, made a few oral remarks to Brutus in the Latin language, Cæsar expired. His subsequent career is written in history. Cæsar is dead, which Grant is not, and wore a laurel by brush to conceal the blizard bal which he called a head.

Ex Senator Foote, of Mississippi, in his Reminiscences of the Rebellion, says: "By what means Mr. Davis managed to become President I never exactly knew, though I have learned through quite a direct channel that he received for this office in the convention by which he was chosen a majority of one vote only over Howell Cob, of Georgia. He was only elected to the place of Provisional President. Had hot hostilities been actually commenced at once, he would certainly have been beaten in the popular election which afterwards occurred. It was, therefore, all important to him that the war should be certain than that the election of a new ex. tive chief in the midst of war would not be de. ful safe or prudent. Hence the precipitate order to fire on Fort Sumter, which was dispatched by that tion."

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democracy of Montour county assembled together on the 18th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Associate Judge, Dr. R. S. Simington; Commissioner, David Grove; Sheriff, Edward Young. There was a big fight over the question of Assemblyman, between the whisky and anti-whisky factions, and the Convention adjourned without making a nomination.

The Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House, in Mercer, on Monday, September 8th.

The Democracy of Blair county will meet in Convention to-day, for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

This is a queer world. As already stated in these columns, the Democratic Representative conferees of Forest and Clarion counties have within the past few weeks held a number of meetings and balloted times almost innumerable for a candidate for Assembly, each vote resulting in a tie. Well, they had still another meeting in Fryburg, the other day, when the voting was resumed, and with the usual result. What followed is related by the Clarion *Jacksonian* below. Where, oh, where is Shakespeare's "Dogberry" now?

"The chair then suggested that each conferee state whether any latitude was allowed him by which he could consistently depart from instructions, so that eventually a nomination could be made. They severally answered that they had no privilege to change their vote, and would continue still to vote as heretofore.

"The chair then arose and stated that, that being the case, it would be unavailing to proceed further in this manner, and further stated that, by virtue of his position in this Convention, and in consideration of the fact that Clarion county, having a vote necessary to secure an election of a member in the district—therefore, it becomes a necessity that she should have the man of her choice, and declared Martin Williams (as such) the nominee of this Convention—upon which W. W. Barr, Esq., made the following motion: "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the choice of this Convention?" I. C. Siggins, Secretary, took charge of the ballot and recorded the vote severally—called the ayes and nays, and declared it a tie—therefore, for want of a majority vote in the negative, the decision of the chair stands as the voice of the Convention, and Martin Williams duly nominated. Then the Convention adjourned to take supper. On reassembling in pursuance of said adjournment, the Forest county conferees did not come in, and refused to take any further action in the proceedings. The chair then declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*."

Playing 'Squire must be quite different in Mifflin county than anywhere else, else the Lewistown *True Democrat* is a little ironical when it says that Joseph B. Waream, the Democratic nominee for Senator, in that county "has had his mind trained in intellectual channels by performing the duties of Justice of the Peace."—*Blair County Radical*.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Democracy of Delaware county, on the 21st inst.: Senator, Tryon Lewis, of Radnor; Assembly, William Cooper Talley, of Media; County Commissioner, W. S. Thompson, North Chester; Director of the Poor, Horner Zachris, Edgmont; Auditor, Joseph Pratt, Concord; Surveyor, Charles Ladomus, Chester; Register and Recorder, J. E. Clyde, Chester; Senatorial Delegate, Percephor Baker, Chester; Assembly Delegate, John C. Leiper, Ridley. The Convention was well attended and the proceedings harmonious. Resolutions were offered favoring economy of administration.

The Democrats of Bucks county are as earnest as ever in their aspirations toward office-holding. It is probable that the venerable Judge Morrison will be thrown overboard, and a new man—Edward Nickleson of Lower Makefield—nominated for Associate Judge. Concerning the State Senatorship a correspondent writes: "The warfare over the nomination of State Senator is as active as for any other position on the Democratic ticket. Early in the political season Nathan C. James, of Doylestown, came forward as a candidate. But as his nomination would be a rather large pill for the Rosa faction to take at one dose, Harman Yerkes, of Doylestown, was trotted out as his opponent. The race had last year was a great success. For the present year a charter is obtained, and property of the value of $125,000 purchased. The Newark exhibition will display the industries of that city alone.

The great International Railway Bridge, to span the Niagara river between Buffalo and Fort Erie, will be completed, and a formal opening take place, sometime in October next. It was begun in May, 1870, and its cost will be something over $1,000,000.

An ingenious Illinoisan has just invented a most useful appliance to canal-boats, which will facilitate their movements greatly, and prevent disturbing the banks. The invention may be called shovels, there being two on each side of the boat. They work on hinges, so as to shut by moving back, and open by moving forward. They have strong propelling power when set in motion, and can be turned by hand or by steam.

The Washington *Chronicle* has begun the erection of a fine new office in Washington City, upon Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. It is to be an iron building, five stories in height, with a front elaborately ornamented.

Oil in paying quantities has been discovered in Miami county, Kansas.

News from China represents that several provinces suffer terribly from drought. Not half the rice could be transplanted for want of water to irrigate the fields, and half of that which is transplanted is withering.

It is said that the Nebraska Indians are allowed to ride free on all trains they can jump on while the latter are in motion. The tribe is being reduced very rapidly. This is by all odds the most effective and economical system of dead-beating on record.

It has been discovered, as the result of recent researches on the influence of change in barometric pressure upon vegetable life, that on diminishing the pressure on wheat, barley and turnips, the germination is proportionally advanced. With an increase of pressure to two or three atmospheres, the seeds appear to profit somewhat; at very high pressure, however, the seed is killed.

The world will still be able to make a shift. It has been ascertained that the cotton supply annually increases four per cent faster than the cotton consuming population of the world.

A new import, Kangaroo skins, is talked of. These are said to be good boots and shoes of great durability, and of velvet like softness. They will probably be chiefly worn at hops.

A French savan has reported to the Academy of Sciences, a discovery of great value in factories where foul mercury is used. It appears that ammonia qas modifies the unpleasant and suffocating air of shivering factories to an extent as to result favorably on the health of the workmen. He recommends sprinkling the floor of shivering shops with a solution of ammonia.

Apropos of Professor Wise's proposed aerial excursion, the planetary beings are far ahead of us terrestrials in ballooning. Andrew Jackson Davis having seen aerial conveyances in use by the people of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars.

PERSONAL.

The sensational editorials lately published in the *Herald* on Cæsarism are understood to have been written by John Russel Young, in Europe, and cabled over to this side.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, who is working in New York on her juvenile history of the United States has nearly completed her arduous task, and has succeeded in making a very interesting work. It is understood that it will be issued by one of the largest and most prominent publishing houses in the country.

The sad drowning of Mr. George P. Rowe, of the New York *Times*, and Mr. George T. Ketller, of the Brooklyn *Union*, on the Long Island coast, has been reported by telegraph. The dispatch failed to state, however, that Mr. Rowe sacrificed his life in order to preserve that of a younger brother, who, overconfident of his strength, went out too far in the water, which was still angrily tossing from the effects of a recent storm. After taking his brother near to the shore, Mr. Rowe sank, and was seen no more. The act was a noble one, and deserves to be commemorated.

S. Wells Williams, the oldest inhabitant among the foreigners in China, and Secretary of the United States Legation, has just finished his Dictionary of the Chinese language. It is the result of 40 years' labor, and contains explanations of 12,500 Chinese characters.

A Turk named Karasulor, formerly a resident of Saratof, Russia, after five years' imprisonment, which he will be called, for not practicing the rites of the Russian faith, has now been sent to Siberia for speaking against the orthodox Church.

King Louis, of Bavaria, is becoming anti-Jesuitical. He recently refused to receive a deputation of Ultramontanes, who wished to present a petition against the expulsion of the anti-Jesuit law.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow is at Saratoga Springs.

The Buffalo *Express* says: The Boston *Globe* has an account of one Naundorff, who claimed to be the dauphin, son of Louis XIV., who is generally supposed to have died in prison. It will be remembered that Rev. Eleazer Williams, a reputed Indian, was held by many to be the true dauphin, and the question, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" was frequently discussed in journals and magazines some eighteen years ago. Naundorff and Williams are both impostors, but the truth is that the dauphin in question was smuggled out of prison, but he was taken to the State of Ohio, where he was brought up under the name of William Allen. He has lately been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of that State.

Justice Bush, of Tennessee, was called upon the other night, in a heavy storm, by a runaway couple, so fearful of pursuit that they would not give him time for dry goods on his clothes, and made him marry them *en dishabille*.

When the late Lyman Beecher was settled over the Bowdoin street church, in Boston, his son, Henry Ward, used to ride in the boys' sleigh on Saturday to avoid fight the Charlestown boys on Long Bridge. The sexton of the church told young Henry that he had better let the Charlestown boys alone; they were much better than the Bowdoin street boys. "Now," said he, "when a Charlestown boy comes over here to dinner he gets a single slice of pork for his dinner; but when you go to Charlestown to dinner you will find a hog at every plate." The future man of Plymouth Church reasoned not, but pondered.

At last we are told who Cæsar was, if not what he is. A wag tells us all about the original Jacobs, thus: Julius Cæsar—An ancient Roman of celebrity. He advertised to the effect that he had rather live first at Rome than second in a small village. He was a man of great muscular strength. Upon one occasion he threw an entire army across the Rubicon—a river—at a single throw. Some of what was called the "tented field," but Pompey couldn't hoist a Roman candle to Julius. We are assured, on the authority of Patrick Henry, that "Cæsar had his Brutus." The unlearned reader of history, however, will conclude that Cæsar had a country, Brutus rather had Cæsar. This Brutus never struck me as an unpleasant man to meet on a dark night. Cæsar, on one occasion, made a few oral remarks to Brutus in the Latin language, Cæsar expired. His subsequent career is written in history. Cæsar is dead, which Grant is not, and wore a laurel by brush to conceal the blizard bal which he called a head.

Ex Senator Foote, of Mississippi, in his Reminiscences of the Rebellion, says: "By what means Mr. Davis managed to become President I never exactly knew, though I have learned through quite a direct channel that he received for this office in the convention by which he was chosen a majority of one vote only over Howell Cob, of Georgia. He was only elected to the place of Provisional President. Had hot hostilities been actually commenced at once, he would certainly have been beaten in the popular election which afterwards occurred. It was, therefore, all important to him that the war should be certain than that the election of a new ex. tive chief in the midst of war would not be de. ful safe or prudent. Hence the precipitate order to fire on Fort Sumter, which was dispatched by that tion."

Crop reports from Arkansas are very flattering, except in Independence county. The late rains have brought out the corn and cotton finely. Reports from Mississippi are conflicting, but in the main are more favorable than heretofore. Some sections which have suffered from drouth are now deluged with rain. In West Tennessee the fine rains of the past week have proved beneficial, and planters are sanguine of good crops.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

The Beginnings of Sickness.

Never trifle with what are called small ailments. A disorder easy of control at first, if neglected for a few weeks may become a mortal disease. Be especially careful not to let debility gain upon you, for it is the door through which all maladies enter the system. If you feel languid, inert, and to use a common expression, "as if there was no life left in you," resort at once to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That great vegetable tonic will supply the vitality you so urgently need. It is nerve food. By its tonic action the stomach is so invigorated that digestion becomes regular, easy, perfect; while its mild, cathartic properties relieve the bowels from obstructions, and its alterative operation beneficially affects all the secretive organs. For the miseries of dyspepsia, and they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical disease and mental wretchedness, this potent tonic is a certain and speedy balm.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, R. Ralph, G. Pollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,233 17
SURPLUS FUND.....89,870 30

Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
Executors, Guardians, or other legally appointed Trustees, will receive interest on Trust Funds from the day deposited until the day drawn, and no notice will be required of drawing out.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. D. Moeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Hoffman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES.
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J. K. Moorhead, Jas. D. Moeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, R. P. Jones,
Wm. K. Nimick.
Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9.

EDUCATIONAL.

Iron City College

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.
17 Students Can Enter at Any Time. Circulars or other information call at the College or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Newell Institute.

YOUNG LADIES' DIVISION, No. 255 Penn avenue.
BOYS' DIVISION, (Removed to) 47 Seventh street, near Penn.
Time of Re-opening September 8th.

Applications received on and after September 1st.
Spacious and tasteful Rooms in both Divisions.
This Institute is well known in the East as supplying first-class preparation for Colleges. Young Ladies prepared, as heretofore, for Vassar.
The same THOROUGHNESS characterizes the teaching in all the classes.
A Preparatory Class will be organized in each Division. Terms, $30 per half year.
For Register of Terms, &c., see Catalogue at Book and Music Stores.
STEADY SUCCESS FOR TEN YEARS largely ob tained through EFFICIENT Teachers, warrants the Principal in soliciting confidence and continued support.
J. K. NEWELL, Ph. D., Principal.
H. NEWELL, Assistant Principal.

Pennsylvania MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens SEPTEMBER 17, September 10th.
The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings handsome and commodious.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.
Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.
For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 23 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

Ayer's Latin School for Boys,
NO. 29 FIFTH AVENUE,
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st.

A limited number of pupils will be given thorough instruction in the Classics and English branches by competent and experienced teachers.
For terms see catalogues at the Music and Book Stores.
For further particulars call or address the subscriber at No. 29 Sixth avenue.
Will be at the School Rooms from 1 to 2 P. M.
W. A. HOLMAN,
Principal.

Pennsylvania Female College
PITTSBURGH, PA.

To be Opened on WEDNESDAY, September 17th, supplied with experienced and competent Professors and Instructors. Provision made for thorough liberal education. Degrees conferred upon completion of course. Partial course students received. Desirable class of pupils. Buildings unsurpassed for location, beauty and comfort.
For further information apply to James Black, D. D., President of Faculty, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to any of the following named Trustees: Jas. Laughlin, John McCaslin, Robert Pitcairn, Wm. Phillips, Jas. Mc-Cleave, J. F. Sterrett, Rev. Drs. Howa d, Wilson, Brown, Dr. John K. King, Major Wm. Wilson.
Refer also to the following patrons: Hon. Chr. Magee, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. Benjamin Bakewell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Warren, Pa.; David Miller, Esq., Xenia, Ohio; Rev. Dr. J. J. Hutchison, Madison, Ind.
MWF

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Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; beautiful discipline. Send for circular, containing full catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen.
CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., Prin.,
New Brighton, Penn.

Mrs. P. DANSE
Will Reopen her
French and German Select School for Beginners,
WEDNESDAY, September 10th 1873.
PRIVATE FRENCH LESSONS by Prof. A. Danse.
For particulars apply at No. 4 Eighth street

Chambersburg Academy, Pa.,

Affords instruction in English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Music, Drawing, Bookkeeping, and Civil Engineering. Rate $50 a year. Session with year opens SEPTEMBER 2. Address
J. H. BRUMBAUGH, Pr. D., Chambersburg.
Pittsburgh References: W. O. H. Scully, Esq., A. H. Miller, Esq., A. S. Bell, Esq.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal,
Will Re-Open SEPTEMBER 17th, 1873.
Application for Boarding Pupils may be made to Mrs E. J. Smith, Packer Collegiate Institute, by letter till September 1st or later personally.
For catalogues address as above. m7th

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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Established A. D. 1850. Reopens SEPT. 24.
An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address
d* The Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and Ohio avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKHAM, the Principal, so well known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the ex ery morning at Mr. Scofield's. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering
AT THE RENNSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.
Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent situations. Re-opens Sept. 17th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, with full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE—
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies.
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session will begin on MONDAY, September 8th.
Registers giving full information can be had at the Bookstores, or at the School after August 25th.

REMOVAL.

In order to accommodate our large and increasing trade we have Removed from our old stand, No. 63 Smithfield street, to Nos. 145 and 146 WATER STREET, and Nos. 188 and 190 FIRST AVENUE.
August 1, 1873. SPECK & MORROW, Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

DRY GOODS.

AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SUITS.
A Few Left that will be sold Very Cheap
TO CLOSE STOCK.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN
DRESS GOODS,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
NEW GOODS.
Bargains in Domestics.
A LARGE STOCK OF
New Flannels.
Great Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. M'KEE,
59 Market Street,
(Old Barker Establishment).

CHOICE STOCK OF
Summer Goods.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE
Stock of Seasonable Goods
WHICH THEY ARE SELLING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Braided, Embroid ered and Plain Linen Suits.
Polonaise and Redingotes.
White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.
Llama Lace Sacques.
Talmas and Shawls.
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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

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On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

At Par and Interest,

BONDS,

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, and the remaining 5 miles of road are the best possible security; have 14 years to run, and are offered at 90 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 23, 1873.

In the money market we have had a quiet day, although there is considerable demand from out of town borrowers coming from the manufacturing districts. Exchange is selling between the banks at 75c for the discounts.

In the general market we have the announcement that at the regular meeting of the managers of the Bank of England the minimum rate of discount was reduced to 3 per cent., the bank gaining £235,000 in gold during the week.

Considerable activity is being instilled into the stock market, and the whole list is confident under the strong support accorded by the various cliques. Pacific Mail is talked of as the coming feature in the bull campaign, and it is said some practical steamboat men are to go into the management of the company. Of the Boston market, one of our exchanges says:

"The great falling off in the available supply of currency, so soon after the recent pinches, shows that one extreme can closely follow another, in finances, as well as in the other vicissitudes that attend on sublunary affairs. A number of the city banks that have latterly been making a rather too free use of their depositors' temporary balances, are now in the market themselves, as borrowers, instead of lenders.

"The suddenly advanced rates of interest offered for loans and discounts, are too irregular in various quarters for distinctive quotations, and they do not bring out the full required quantity of funds, from any of the numerous sources of credits. This peculiar stringency has commenced earlier than it did last year, and takes a large class of borrowers by surprise, but perhaps the change had better come now than later in the season."

—The following is the statement of the New York banks, as received by wire to-day:

Loans decreased	$2,682,230
Legal tenders decreased	2,007,700
Coin decreased	292,900
Loss of specie	2,207,600
Deposits decreased	7,166,060
Circulation decreased	30,100
Decrease in liabilities	7,174,360
Loss in reserve	214,120

The banks still hold 29,450,075 surplus above the twenty-five per cent. required by law.

—The following are dealers' rates of interest to the financial community:

When an instrument provides for the payment of "annual interest" and is silent as to when the interest shall be paid, it is payable at the end of each year.—*Vide Indiana S. C. Reports.*

It is not usurious or illegal to take interest in advance, at the highest rate of interest allowed by law.—*Ibid.*

In an action on a note negotiable by law merchant, where the defendant alleges an alteration of the note after he signed it, *if there be no indication of such alteration* appearing on the face of the note, the burden of this issue is upon the defendant.—*Ibid.*

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of governm entand State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	119½
1862	114½
1864	119½
1865	115¾
1865, new	117
1867	119
1868	118
10-40s	115½
New 5s	114½
Gold	112¼
Currency 6s	119½
Tennessees, old	74½
Tennessees, new	73½
South Carolinas, July	14
South Carolinas, new	15
North Carolinas, new	35½
Missouris	91½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s, 1881	119½
United States 5-20s, 1862	114½
United States 5-20s, 1864	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118
Currency Pacifics	113½

—Of the gold market the *World* says:

"The gold clique is bound, by the necessity of its position, to maintain the price of gold or all means in its power; because it has not yet served the purpose intended. That purpose is not only an advance in the premium, but the control of the money market in the active season. If the clique could carry forward its loans upon gold until currency actually leaves the city for legitimate purposes, it expects, by having forestalled the necessary bank facilities, to cripple all other borrowers, and thus break down the Stock Exchange and cover its desperate short line of stocks. With the purpose of accomplishment, there would be no further motive for holding up gold against the weight of commercial influence. But so long as this control of the money market in the active season is not secured, the work of the gold clique is simply that of the dog in the manger; it neither profits itself nor will allow others to do so. Both the necessity for nonfreezable note of reference to use their influence to compel their banks to transact business properly, in aid of the community and not against its interests; so that the active season may open with a reasonable certainty of a sufficiency of currency."

—The following table shows the prices o ailway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney & Co., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 23, 1873.	10 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112½	112¼	112¼	112	112¼
Western Union Tele'ph	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	....	42	42	42	42¼
Adams Express	....	72	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	72	....	....	....
American Express	....	66¾	....	....	....
United States Express	....	66	....	66	66¼
New York Central	104¾	104	....	104	104¾
Reading	96	....	....	....	96¼
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	....	87¾	87¾	87¾	88¼
Illinois Central	....	105	....	105	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	97	....
Chicago and Rock Island	....	94¼	....	....	94¾
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	....	....	....	84¾
Rock Island	....	104¾	....	....	104¾
St. Paul	34	34	....	34	34¼
St. Paul, pref	....	....	....	70	70¼
Fort Wayne	....	95¾	....	....	95¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29¾	....	....	29¾
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	29¾
Union Pacific, new	....	24½	....	....	24¾
Harlem	....	....	....	....	130¾
C., C. and I. C	....	....	....	....	101

*Ex dividend.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	84½	Phila and Erie	24¾
Reading	95	Pittsburgh 5s	72
United Cos	122¾	A. V. R. R. 7 30s	93¾
Oil Creek	45	Pittsburgh, pref	95¾
Lehigh Valley	61	Empire Trans	56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 23, 1873.

REMARKS.—Generally speaking the market, today, was less animated, there being not very many buyers nor many very heavy consignments. This however, is not unusual for Saturday, as both buyers and sellers are unwilling to carry any more stock, especially if they are of a perishable nature, over Sunday than is absolutely necessary, and, as a consequence, prices are without any material change.

Below will be found a list of the leading articles of produce which arrived in this city during the past week:

Apples, barrels	1,560	Cheese, cxs	923
Barley, sacks	510	Corn, sacks	1,000
Butter, packages	150	Flour, bbls	10,929
Bran, sacks	1,315	Oats, sacks	16,660
Bacon, tierces	536	Rye, sacks	6,910

We give below the wholesale prices governing this market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Arrivals continue a little more freely, with a very good demand for a prime article. Quite a vague impression still prevails with the farmers that they can place in our market apples in any condition and make them very best prices. But the receipts were light, perhaps they could; but while we have just the opposite to report, it would be well if a little more care was taken, as to quality, when consignments are made. Since yesterday the receipts were quite large, and the prices ranged from from $2 50@3&4 ⅌ bbl, the latter price for choice ones.

ASHES—Common soda 4¾c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 4¾@4½c; nitrate soda 4¾@4¾c; black lead 6c.

ALES—Quite an active trade is reported with quotations firmly held at our previous prices: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; Bass English ale, in kiderkins of 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 60 gals, $65.

BUTTER—It would seem that butter workers are not satisfied to realize prices, or else they would not send so much poor stuff to our market. Really good butter is as scarce an article as our market can boast of. There is plenty of what can be called "nuttey" here, but in quality it is so poor that it does not find ready sale. Prime to choice, a small lot of which was sold to-day, realized 25@26c; ⅌ lb; medium to good 23@24c, and common as to what it will fetch, say 16c ⅌ lb. The receipts have fallen off, and we have not a package to report as having arrived since our last report.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There seems to be no diminution in the demand for this home favorite. Keepers get article, and prices remain unchanged. We quote as follows: 50 cans ⅌ box, $1 60; 9 ⅌ doz; ⅌ cans $2; 1 ⅌ cans $5 50; 5 ⅌ cans $27; 10 ⅌ wooden boxes 40c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—Sales in a small way at 37@40c ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN—Demand less active, with sales of fine 5½@6c; green and red top 4½c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade continues remarkably active, and the demand for the supply in the merchant has but to visit any or all of our pork and ham packing establishments and see how busy our packers are kept till late in the afternoon. We note the arrival of 123 tierces of bacon. At a meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon it was claimed that prices, notwithstanding trade is active, unchanged for meats, but slightly changing the price of lard, both in tierces and half barrels. The following items will fill all orders, large and small, at the following quotations: Hams, extra sugar cured, 16c ⅌ lb; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9 ⅌ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 9 ⅌ lb, 13½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9 ⅌ lb, 15½c; 10 pound tongues, sugar cured, 9 doz. $7 50; bacon shoulders, 9 ⅌ lb, 10c; bacon rib sides, 9 ⅌ lb, 11½c; sweet pickled hams, 12½c; bacon clear rib sides, 9 ⅌ lb, 11½c; mess pork, 9 bbl, $20 00; mess beef, $9 00; extra mess beef, $10 00; lard, refined for summer use, in tierces, 9 ⅌ lb, 9¼c; lard, refined for summer use, in half barrels, 9 ⅌ lb, 10½c; lard, refined for winter use, in tierces, 9 ⅌ lb, 10c; lard, refined in 3 lb caddies, 9 ⅌ lb, 12½c; lard, refined in 5 lb caddies, 9 ⅌ lb, 11½c; lard, refined in 1 gallon cans, 9 ⅌ lb, 13½c; lard, refined in 5 ⅌ pails, 9 ⅌ lb, 13½c; lard, refined in 6 ⅌ pails, 9 ⅌ lb, 12½c.

BRASS—As there is a little more inquiry will be made for a prime article. At this writing $1 @ $1 50 per bushel is the ruling figure.

BLACKBERRIES—The market is not supplied with a first-class berry, and what we have would meet a ready sale for preserves. By the bucket they can be quoted at $1 50.

CANDLES—Every fair local trade is doing, and the really good article is eagerly sought after. Since our last report, 60 cases have been in waiting to be arrived from the manufacturing districts. We quote Choice Obio factory at 13½@14c in round lots, and 15@15½c ⅌ pound in small lots; do candy factory, 16@16c; Sweitzer 17@18c; Limburger 16½@17c.

COCOANUT—Prices are well maintained and a good trade reported. Hams 9@11c; shoulders 8@8½c; sides 7½@8c. Country lard 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

CANNED CORN—Sales at $1 90@1 95 per dozen ⅌ case.

CARBON OIL—We quote *f. o. b.* at works at 18½ 14½c, and from store at 20c. Demand good from stores.

CEREALS—Sales Beeson's hydraulic at $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 50@3 75.

CANNED GOODS—The country in all sections, particularly the fruit growing districts, is being scoured for all the good cropping, and we are glad to say that an full approaches will be no fault of the dealers, as they will be required to pay more for what they will be compelled to put up. To large purchasers of canned goods we would say now is the time to buy at the following quotations:

2¾ lbs California apricots, ⅌ dozen, $2 25; 2 lbs blackberries, $1 75; 2 lbs white cherries, $2 00; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 75; 2 lbs grapes, $1 50; 2 lbs gooseberries, $1 25; 2½ lbs green gages, $1 75; 2 lbs green gages, $1 50; 2 lbs egg plums, $4 75; 2 lbs egg plums, $2 75; 2 lbs Damson plums, $1 50; 2 lbs peaches, $3 50; 2 lbs peaches, $2 50; 2½ lbs California Bartlett pears, $2 25; 2 lbs Bartlett pears, $1 75; 2 lbs peeled do, $2 50; 2 lbs pine apple, $2 25; 2 lbs orange quinces, $3 25; 2 lbs raspberries, $1 75; 2 lbs Lawton blackberries, $1 50; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 50; 2 lbs asparagus, $4 00; 2 lbs butter beans, $2 00; 2 lbs stringless beans, $1 75; 2 lbs marrowfat peas, $1 40; 2 lbs yellow cling, $2 00; 2 lbs Baltimore corn $2 00; 2 lbs small green peas, $3 00; 2 lbs mushrooms, $2 00; 2 lbs tomatoes, $1 40; 2 lbs tomatoes, $1 40; 2 lbs lobsters, $2 00; 1 lb lobsters $2 00 ⅌ doz; 1 lb California fresh salmon, $2 50 ⅌ doz; 2 lb California fresh salmon, $4 50 ⅌ doz; 3 lb spiced salmon, $4 ⅌ doz; 1 lb fresh mackerel, $2 25 ⅌ doz; 1 lb spiced mackerel, $1 ⅌ doz; 1 lb Cove oysters, full, $1 40 ⅌ doz; 2 lb Cove oysters, full, $1 20 ⅌ doz; 1 lb Cove oysters, full, $1 15 ⅌ doz; 1 lb Cove oysters, light, $1 10 ⅌ doz; 1 lb lunch spiced oysters, $1 75 ⅌ doz; 2 lb lunch spiced oysters, $2 75 ⅌ doz; 3 lb cherry stone clams, $2 50 ⅌ doz; 3 lb cherry stone clams, $3 50 ⅌ doz.

EGGS—A really good article continues scarce, while the demand for the same is good. White prices are firm to-day, it is understood that an advance will be asked for before the close of next week. We can quote at the way from 18@19c per dozen.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ⅌ bbl; medium do No 1, $23; big, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits 25 per cent. more; herring, quarters, $5 15; white fish $6.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 73@80c; mixed and dull 40@50c.

FLAXSEED—Light trade demand at $2 10@2 25.

FLOUR—We noticed the arrival of an invoice of some very fine looking figs, and the No. 1 article selling at $8.

FLOUR—Saturday's not an active day in the door trade, and the market was naturally quiet, there being but few buyers out. Our previous prices will continue the ruling figures as follows: Superfine, $4 50@5; extra, $5@5 25; family, $5 25@5 50; fancy, $5 75@6; patent process, $6 25@6 50; Minnesota and Wisconsin, $7 00@7 50.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of corn, oats, rye and wheat for the past twenty-four hours by rail and river:

Corn, sacks	510
Wheat, sacks	2,715

There was not a very animated market to-day, but nearly being very nearly buyers on the street. Oats are reported dull at 44@45c at the elevators, and are quoted at 56@58c and for shelled corn 66@68c is asked.

OATS—There is a fair supply and 10c ⅌ bu is the ruling quotation.

GROCERIES—It is unnecessary to tell our readers that the coffee market is excited, as they are made aware of that fact before this. For information of jobbers in Rio coffees we are enabled, through late advices received from Rio de Janeiro, to state that the total shipments of coffee from that port, for the crop year ending June, 1873, was 4,056,447 bags, against 1,756,441 bags in 1872, and 2,534,981 bags in 1871. The above was the *total* shipments, and of this amount the United States took 1,980,699 bags in 1873, 1,050,582 bags in 1872, and 1,485,355 bags in 1871. From Santos, another large coffee mart, the total exports in 1873 were 429,338 bags; in 1872, 340,247 bags, and in 1871, 290,414 bags. From these totals it is gathered that the consumption of Rio was, in 64,298 bags; in 1873, 86,152 bags, and in 1871, 76,901 bags. Besides coffees the remainder of the grocery list continues very firm, particularly the various grades of sugars. Below will be found the ruling rates:

Sugar—Crushed sugar, 11¾c; powdered, 11¼c; granulated, 11¼c; A, 11¼@11⅜c; B, 11@11¼c; extra C, 10¾@11c; Franklin extra C, 10¾c; Diamond extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9c; other grades 7½@8¾c.

Coffee—Rio, prime 25@26c; good to prime 24@25c; choice old Government Java 35c; roasted, loose, 29@31c; ⅌ package, 31c.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 65c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

HAY—Market is still without any material change. Baled on track can be quoted at $23@25; loose, as to quality, $20@23 ⅌ ton, delivered from the city stores.

CHEESE—Sales Beeson's hydraulic at $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 50@3 75.

CANNED GOODS—The country in all sections, particularly the fruit growing districts, is being scoured for all the good cropping, and we are glad to say that an full approaches will be no fault of the dealers, as they will be required to pay more for what they will be compelled to put up. To large purchasers of canned goods we would say now is the time to buy at the following quotations:

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CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

First Dividend.

Elsewhere is the announcement that the Weekly Savings Bank has declared a handsome dividend out of the profits of its first six months' business. This is highly creditable to the gentlemen who direct the affairs of the institution, and indicates its future success. The Bank will remove on the 1st of September to the building No. 6 Fourth avenue, lately occupied by S. McClean & Co., where stockholders will receive their dividends.

Policeman Dismissed.

On Saturday, officer J. H. Goe, while off duty, was found in an intoxicated condition on Liberty street, with his clothing partly off. He was making himself generally offensive by according every person he met. Officers were on hand after him, and he was brought to the lock-up. The Mayor fined him five dollars and costs for drunkenness and dismissed him from the service. An appeal for a reconsideration of the sentence, but the Mayor was inexorable.

Dislocation of the Spine.

A very serious accident happened to a Polander named John Sawitski, on Saturday, while engaged in making an excavation in the Catholic burying ground, south of Birmingham. While at work, in a stooping posture, a heavy mass of earth fell upon him, doubling him up so completely that his back was broken. He was removed as speedily as possible, and was attended by Dr. Riggs. Being without friends, he was placed in the Homeopathic Hospital for treatment, by order of Mr. Fortune, Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

Passing a Counterfeit Note.

A colored man named Robert Davis entered the cigar store of John Stengel, Smithfield street, yesterday afternoon, and offered in payment for fifty cents worth of cigars a ten dollar counterfeit note on the Poughkeepsie Bank. Stengel suspected the note was bad, and sent word to the Mayor's office. Officer Cupples went over, pronounced the note spurious and arrested Davis. He had made considerable dictory statements as to where he got the bill. It was ascertained that he had picked it up at the eating saloon of John Hollinger, 210 Liberty street. Mr. Hollinger had taken the bill in the course of his business, but knowing it was counterfeit, he had left it carelessly on a window sill, where Davis found it. The case will be brought to the attention of the United States authorities to-day.

Boat Racing.

The sculling match between John A. Snyder, of the Beck, and Stephen C. McCloskey, of the Soho club, for a purse of $100, came off Saturday evening, on the upper Monongahela course. The distance rowed was three miles. McCloskey took the lead and kept it for half a mile, but by some means swamped his boat, which gave Snyder a decided advantage, who won easily, time, 28:07. McCloskey was only fifteen seconds behind, but the time was not good for either men. It was some satisfaction to the spectators to know that the race was "fair," and not "foul."

The same evening there was a contest in "working boats," between Thomas Cummings and James Dempsey, on the Allegheny river, for the championship of the Fourth ward, Allegheny. The course was from Suspension bridge to Hand street bridge and return. Cummings won by about ten lengths.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Opera House was opened for the first performance of the season on Saturday evening. Of course the improvements made during the summer vacation were the first things talked about by the house full of people; and the universal opinion may be stated as, that the theater was never half so beautiful as now, and that the management were deserving of all thanks for their efforts in behalf of the pleasure and comfort of the busy-going public.

The Wallace Sisters' comedy and burlesque company, comprising several very clever performers, occupied the stage, giving the burlesque of "Loan of a Lover," and the burlesque of "Aladdin, the Wonderful Lamp." In the first named, Misses Jennie and M nnie Wallace and Messrs. Forrescue and Denham played with spirit, and amused the audience thoroughly. Miss Jennie is a captivating little sprite, quick, graceful and easy on the stage. Mr. Forrescue is a capital young comedian. His "Aladdin" there is little to be said. It is—well, its a burlesque, and that's all, lacking as it does in almost every particular. What there was of it the company made the most of, especially the Wallace sisters, Mr. Forrescue, the Thompson's and Mr. Denham. Incidentally there were introduced a banjo solo by the king of banjoists, Charles E. Dobson, which was twice encored; a cornet solo by a member of the orchestra, name not on the programme, received a well deserved encore; a double clog dance by Misses Minnie and Maud, as good as ever seen here; a solo by the cowbeelogians; a tambourine solo, and a grotesque dance by the Arabesque troupe.

The same bill will be given again this evening.

Alms's American Theater.

In addition to the company performing at this theater last week, there has been engaged Mlle. Fontanchelon, the dashing gymnast, and a number of others. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Macarthy, George Knight, and others, have prepared new specialties. The startling, sensational play of "Orson, of the Dead Shot of the Sierra Nevadas," in which J. Frayne shoots an apple from the head of Miss Clara Butler, will be given each evening until further notice. To those who like this kind of thing, a grand treat is in store. Matinees Will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

Trimble's Varieties.

Among the new stars at the Penn Avenue Theater, this week, are Miss Mollie Wilson, vocalist; Harry Watson and Lizzie Sherman, character artists; Barney Reynolds, Dutch comedian; Sam Star, dancesue, and E. F. Gorman, Ethiopian soloist and comedian. Charley Howard remains another week, and appears in a play written expressly for him, called "After the War; or, The Old Plantation," for the presentation of which special preparation has been made in the way of new scenery and effects. Nearly every one of the old favorites stay this week. Matinees are announced for Wednesday and Saturday.

Academy of Music.

Mr. V. E. Beamer has made arrangements for the presentation of a number of first class combinations at the Academy, which theater has been completely overhauled, renovated and refitted during the late season. A partial list of companies thus far engaged is appended: Miss Jane Coombs and company; J. W. Albaugh, with "Thompson Brothers;" the Chapman Sisters; Joseph K. Emmett, "Our Cousin German;" John E. Owens and company; Fox & Denier's pantomime organization; Maffitt and Bartholomew, same; Katy Putnam and comedy combination; Barnes & Dravo's negro minstrels, etc. The season at the Academy will open on the 8th of September, with the "Black Crook."

Mr. Beamer deserves all encouragement in his efforts to cater for the amusement seeking public.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ROBERT WOODS, Esq., and wife, have returned from California.

HON. D. N. WHITE completed his sixty-eighth year a few days ago.

WM. IRWIN, son of Deputy Mayor Irwin, is seriously ill of typhoid fever.

A MEETING of the candidates on the Working men's Independent Ticket is called for Tuesday evening, at Council Hall, Fourth avenue.

IN repairing the pavement on Diamond alley, near old City Hall, it has been discovered that the old school-house bricks are in bad condition from partial decay.

A TRADES ASSEMBLY is about being organized in Pittsburgh. Thomas A. Armstrong, Esq., is acting Chairman of the committee having the organization in hand.

THE Temperance Convention to nominate a county ticket, assembles at the rooms of the Christian Alliance, Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

THE County Temperance Convention will meet in the Alliance Rooms on Tuesday next at 10 A. M. The usual Alliance meeting on Monday at 2 P. M. will be held in the same place.

AN ERROR is being made to have a good turn out of ladies at the Friendship Park races, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The best of order will be preserved on the grounds.

TWO BLOCKS of New Jersey granite, being placed in position in the front wall of the New Exchange National Bank, weigh respectively 19,000 and 18,000 pounds. They are not easily moved about.

A GROUP photograph of Wm. Phillips, Maj. W. B. Negley, Capt. R. C. Gray, Andrew Robinson, H. W. Glover and Will Phillips, taken at Camp May, has been received at Municipal Hall, where it is greatly admired.

IT is contemplated to erect five more churches on Mt. Washington on before the close of the present year: A Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, and German Lutheran. There are already three up there.

THE contractors for the grading and paving of Second avenue, from Cross to Murphy street, will commence work to-morrow and finish by the first of January. There will be no stone left in the south, or river side.

THE Twenty-seventh ward School Board have now under course of erection two new school buildings, and will issue on or about the first of September bonds to the amount of $22,000, bearing eight per cent. interest.

THE Wooden Pavement Committee, on their late visit to the East, have learned that the cost of the larger cities pay a much heavier tax than Pittsburgh. Elmira pays double the rate of Pittsburgh—which is a not very good thing.

THE two little children of Mrs. Higgins, taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, in a starving condition, are very much improved, and it is thought they will entirely recover. Mrs. Higgins threatens to bring suit to recover the possession of them.

A SUCCESSFUL blast was made on Locust street, Allegheny, a day or two ago. A rock weighing about forty pounds was thrown about two hundred feet in the air, and fell against the house of Mr. J. Baker, damaging it considerably. Two children narrowly escaped being struck by the blasted stone.

MR. AUGUSTUS TIM, while driving down Highland avenue, East Liberty, in a buggy, on Saturday morning, was thrown out and severely injured by his horse "shying" and starting to run. He was able to walk to a doctor's office, where his injuries were dressed. The horse was not hurt, but the buggy was badly broken.

REV. HARKENROTH'S German Lutheran congregation have purchased six and a quarter acres of land adjoining their old burial ground, on Locust St., in Lawrenceville township, for the sum of $18,000. They intend to enlarge and materially improve their burial ground, and have appointed Peter Miller, John Elias Schmiller and Peter Silken a committee to have the necessary surveys made.

JOHN WILSON was before Mayor Callow, on a charge of beating his wife. The woman showed numerous bruises on her person, but Wilson says she had inflicted them herself. He also accused her of riding through town, commanding him to get his own meals, etc. The Mayor fined Wilson $10, and costs, and told to give bail to keep the peace—which the accused pronounced a very wicked thing.

THE corner stone of a new Catholic Church was laid at Soho, Fourteenth ward, yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were imposing. In the afternoon part which consisted of the parade of eight Catholic Associations through the streets of the city with bands playing and colors flying. The Bishop officiated at the laying of the stone. The name of the new church will be St. Agnes.

AN unknown man was struck by the locomotive of the Birmingham Accommodation, No. 4, west, at Lawrenceville Station, about seven o'clock Saturday night. He was so much under the influence of liquor that he could not possibly get off the track, and had the engineer not happened to see him when he did, he certainly would have been killed. As it was he escaped with a broken ankle.

ON Thursday the Presbyterian Sabbath Schools of Sharon and Girard congregations of Sharon township, and the congregation of Clinton Church township, held a union picnic. Over one thousand persons were present, and the affair passed off in a most delightful manner. Addresses were delivered by Hev. Messrs. Hunter and McKnight and by J. S. Robb, H. H. McCormick and A. B. Young, Esqs.

JACK VAUGHN, a little boot black, while sparring with a companion named Billy Mullen, near the Union Depot, on saturday, was stabbed in the fleshy part of the thigh, with a small pocket knife, (presumably) by Mullen. The blood ran so that he called to dress it. The boy was then removed to his home on Nineteenth street, Twenth ward.

THE committee appointed to prepare a plan for the use at work on the matter opposite the South Side, have instructed City Clerk Mc ntrausted to them, and delphia for a copy of the ordinance under which the homes in that city are built. It is suggested that while the Councils have this matter in hand they should adopt some plan for the entire city.

SPEAKING of the Independent Labor ticket the *Labor Tribune* remarks: "The ticket is not the best which could be placed in the field, but the best that as could be expected from inexperienced hands. The candidates are the choice of the working people. They are honest, and if not such adepts in political jugglery as their opponents, they are and will be true to the interests of those they represent.

THE annual picnic of the Sabbath school connected with the Second U. P. church, at Stockton avenue and Pandosky street, Allegheny, will be held at Monitor Grove, Tuesday, August 26th, when all friends are expected and a pleasant time anticipated. Train leaves Federal street depot at 8:30 A. M., and returning arrives at 7:31 P. M. Baskets to be left at the church Monday evening, at which time there will be a meeting of the teachers and friends to perfect arrangements.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

A New and Beautiful Volume—Interesting Historical Account.

We are indebted to J. R. Speer, M. D., for a copy of a very handsome volume entitled, "Allegheny Cemetery. Historical Account of Incidents and Events Connected with its Establishment. Charter and Supplemental Acts of Legislation. Reports of 1848 and 1857. Proceedings of the Lot Owners, 1873. Rules, Regulations, etc. List of Managers and Corporators to Date. Remarks on the Ornamentation and Arrangement of Cemeteries. Funeral Oration of Wilson McCandless, Esq., on Commodore Barney and Lieutenant Parker." The volume, it will be seen, is quite comprehensive. It is very neatly printed by Messrs. Bakewell & Marthens, contains one hundred and sixty-six pages, and is illustrated by beautiful photographic views of sixteen of the more elegant and tasteful monuments and improvements.

THE HISTORY.

The "historical account" is from the pen of Dr. Speer, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, and there is perhaps no one now living better able to write a history of the organization and progress of this important public enterprise. Did space permit, we would take pleasure in stating all the facts embodied in the account, but some of the more important only can be noted: As early as 1834, an effort was made by Rev. J. R. Speer, Stephen Colwell and John Chislett, Esqs., to establish a rural cemetery here. In the interval between 1834 and 1842, the enterprise had not been lost sight of, but was kept alive by newspaper discussion, and explorations for a suitable site.

THE ORGANIZATION

In 1844, several meetings were held to further the project, at which prominent members of Trinity church and the First Presbyterian church took an active part, as their burying grounds were becoming crowded. At one of these meetings, held in the First Presbyterian church, Dr. Speer offered a resolution pledging the members of that congregation to unite in an earnest effort to establish a public cemetery, which was adopted. Dr. Speer, F. Lorenz and General William Robinson, Jr., were appointed a committee to report a plan. Shortly afterwards, a public meeting was held in Pitts Hall, to consider the subject—Hon. A. L. Campbell presided, and T. J. Alphan acted as Secretary. Thomas Bakewell, Wm. Richamm, Wilson McCandless, Fred. Lorenz and Dr. Speer were appointed a committee on resolutions, and reported in favor of organizing a rural cemetery. They recommended the appointment of a committee to prepare articles of association, and Richard Biddle, Esq., Hon. H. G. Crier, Thomas Bakewell, Wm. Robinson and Rev. Robert Dunlap were appointed. Committees were also appointed to receive proposals for a site and to secure subscriptions to the stock. At an adjourned meeting, held April 8th, 1844, Mr. Biddle reported the draft of a charter, which was adopted, and Hon. Wilson McCandless, Hon. Thomas Irwin, Hon. Harmar Denny, George W. Jackson, Josiah King, Charles Brewer, James S. Craft, George Ogden, Nathaniel Holmes, Pollard McCormick, James Laughlin, Robert Beer and John D. McCord were the first Board of Corporators. The charter was passed and approved by Gov. Porter April 24th, 1844. It is a terse and clear document, and does not contain any clause reserving the right to revoke the privileges granted. The charter is without limit; and is therefore held to be not only perpetual, but irrevocable.

THE RESULTS.

The way having thus been opened, the success of the project was assured. The farm of Col. Bayard was selected as a site, and since then large additions have been made. It is not necessary for us to enter into a detailed description of the grounds, or the admirable manner in which they have been managed. These are matters of public notoriety. The following remarks, taken from the "historical account," will be cordially indorsed by every citizen:

"In looking over the past history of this enterprise, many circumstances have transpired, calculated to afford encouragement and satisfaction to those who have labored and carried it through the dangerous age of infancy to its present advanced maturity.

"It has fully met an evident want and necessity in this large and growing community.

"It has already risen in public estimation to the rank of a highly useful institution, and is considered by all an ornament and honor to the city.

"It has done much, by the influence it has exerted on visitors from all parts of the country, to aid in introducing the improved and improving system of rural cemeteries, adapted to the wants of different communities.

"It has given gratuitous supulture to many of the brave soldiers who lost their lives in the late rebellion, and the civil and military rolls of the dead have money nor friends to defray this last debt of nature for them."

A SAD RETROSPECT.

The narrator then speaks of the sad and mournful reflections suggested by the retrospect. Of the original list of corporators, twenty-six, nearly two-thirds of the whole, are already numbered with the dead. Of these, twenty-five sleep in the cemetery they had prepared for themselves, and one, Judge R. C. Grier, is buried in the eastern part of the State.

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COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

A very interesting table, showing the estimated expenditure of lot holders for monuments, headstones, fences, &c., is appended, showing the following results:

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The hearing on the application for injunctions in the cases of Lewis G. Ewing and Edwin D. Hulings, citizens of Lycoming county, was fixed for the 30th proximo, at Williamsport, and an order was made that all proceedings in the meantime sought to be enjoined.

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Id the matter of the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the various boroughs annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, by virtue of an act of Assembly approved April 2, 1872, the Court ordered that the time for filing exceptions to the report submitted be extended until September 6, 1873, and the hearing of the case adjourned until that date.

Special returns were read in open court and confirmed nisi in the cases of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, for use, vs. Alexander Miller, and the City of Allegheny vs. H. Hockenbergh.

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A similar rule was granted on plaintiff in the case of Robert May Smith vs. Edward Rhodes.

In default of affidavits or appearance, a default was entered against the defendant for the amount claimed in the case of John Wilson & Son vs. Porter, Armsey & Co.

The Hebrew New Year.

The new year of the Israelites (5634 from the creation) will occur four weeks hence, and will be celebrated with great solemnity as pertains to a festival which, in the Hebrew calendar, is only second in importance to the day of Atonement. The month of Tishri is denominated by Hebrew writers as the holy month, as some of the greatest festivals take place in the first four weeks of that month. The month begins with the new year festival, following which are the days of repentance, which are preparatory to the Day of Atonement, which is solemnized on the tenth of the month. On the fourteenth day of the month the Feast of Tabernacles begins, and continues eight days, coinciding with the Feast of the Rejoicing over the Law.

The New Year's Day is also called the Day of Remembrance and the Day of the Trumpets. The "Shofar," a straight horn of the chamois or ram, is blown upon this festival, symbolic of the creation of the world, of the last day of judgment and the gathering of mankind to the relief from the four winds. This festival, surrounded as it is by so many awful traditions, is, as may be imagined, celebrated in a most solemn manner. The Hebrew month, Elul, which began last Saturday, is a time of fasting and prayers of repentance and relating to confessions, and those who are fortunate enough to secure a copy will value it highly, as containing an authentic and interesting history of our beautiful Allegheny Cemetery.

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FOWERS OF THE CITY POLICE.

Prosecutions for Refusing to Assist in Making an Arrest.

A suit of a novel character was instituted before Mayor Backmore on Saturday. Officer M. Harrison, of the Mayor's police, made an information against Peter Harity and Patrick Fleming for refusing, when called upon, to assist him in arresting a man who was committing a breach of the peace. The officer's attention had been called, on Friday night, to the disorderly conduct of one John Brown, who was intoxicated and raising a disturbance in the Fifth ward. He went to Brown, told him to keep quiet and go home. The warning was not heeded, when the party was arrested. The prisoner made a stout resistance, and was likely to get the better of the officer, when the latter called upon Harity and Fleming to assist him. They refused to interfere, alleging that it was no concern of theirs. The officer managed to detain Brown until he got the assistance of another policemen, when he was conveyed to the station, and at the morning hearing was sent to Allegheny for thirty days.

Officer Harrison then made an information against the two men named, for misdemeanor, in refusing to assist him. The charge is based on the last clause of section 7 of the Penal Code, which reads as follows: "If any person, being required by any sheriff, coroner, Constable, or other officer of the Commonwealth, shall neglect or refuse to assist him in the execution of his office in any criminal case, or in the preservation of the peace, or in apprehending and securing any person for breach of the peace, or in conviction be sentenced to an imprisonment not exceeding one year, and to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or either or both, in the discretion of the court."

The offense, it will be seen, is a very serious one—at least the penalty is quite severe. It would be observed that the party calling for aid must be an "officer of the Commonwealth," and police officers are not so regarded, generally; but by reference to the Pol. Code, page 106, section 24, it will be seen that "the police force, in making arrests, or in case of resistance, are entitled to exercise all the authority given to constables at law." And this provision seems to relieve the case from all doubt.

It is important for citizens to know exactly what is required of them in case of emergency, and for police officers to know exactly what is the extent of their authority. Harity and Fleming will be tenderly cherished by hosts of warm friends, for being the means of bringing about, in the future several years he has seemingly been lingering on the verge of a decline. He was always a very delicate and hopeful, ever ready for a joke with his friends, and his witty and humorous sayings have so often entertained the civil and military rolls of the printing-room that they have become by-words among his acquaintances. "Mose" he certainly will be, if anything else but Mose) commenced his apprenticeship in the office of the *Post* some fifteen years ago, afterward completing his apprenticeship in the office of the *Christian Advocate*. Since that time he has steadily worked at the business in this city, and over two-thirds of the whole, are already numbered with the dead. Of these, twenty-five sleep in the cemetery they had prepared for themselves, and one, Judge R. C. Grier, is buried in the eastern part of the State.

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Death of a Well Known Printer.

Mr. Moses Thompson, a well known printer of this city, died in St. Paul, Minnesota, on Saturday, of consumption. He had been in delicate health for several years, and had gone to St. Paul in the hope that the climate would benefit him. A contemporary, in noticing his death, justly remarks: Few printers were better known or more highly respected in this city than "Mose," as he was familiarly called. Possessed of a warm heart, and a cheerful, genial disposition, with a vein of droll humor in his composition that was the life and delight of every social gathering he attended, he was tenderly cherished by hosts of warm friends, for none knew him but to love him. For several years he has seemingly been lingering on the verge of the grave, but he was always a cheerful and hopeful, ever ready for a joke with his friends, and his witty and humorous sayings have so often entertained the civil and military rolls of the printing-room that they have become by-words among his acquaintances. "Mose" he certainly will be, if anything else but Mose) commenced his apprenticeship in the office of the *Post* some fifteen years ago, afterward completing his apprenticeship in the office of the *Christian Advocate*. Since that time he has steadily worked at the business in this city, and over two-thirds of the whole, are already numbered with the dead. Of these, twenty-five sleep in the cemetery they had prepared for themselves, and one, Judge R. C. Grier, is buried in the eastern part of the State.

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Murderous Attack Upon an Officer

Yesterday morning Lieutenant Sol. Coulson, of the night police, arrested a Weishman in the vicinity of the Union depot, for disorderly conduct. The man came along quite peaceably, but when they had reached a point near Seventh avenue, on Smithfield street, the officer was approached from behind by some unknown person, who struck him a powerful blow and knocked him down. As soon as the officer fell, the prisoner turned upon him, seized him by the throat, and held him firmly, at the same time endeavoring to choke him to death. The scuffle attracted the attention of some of the firemen at the Neptune engine house, who came down and separated the men, disposing that it was simply a fight between two citizens. When it was discovered that the under man in the fight was uniformed, the true situation became apparent, and the Weishman was secured and taken to the lock-up. Officer Coulson was completely at the mercy of his "prisoner," and he thinks that he might have been killed had not assistance been rendered. Mayor Blackmore fined the Weishman $25 and costs, or an option of thirty days at Charemont. The Mayor would be very much gratified to learn who it was that stole upon the officer and knocked him down.

A Good Appointment.

At a meeting of the Directors of the German American Insurance Company, held on Friday last, Mr. Ernest Pridtal was elected General Agent of the Company. Mr. Pridtal is well known in insurance circles, and ranks among the most able and successful agents. His appointment is a most judicious one, and cannot fail to prove advantageous to the company.

Geyser Spring Water

Is a powerful cathartic, while at the same time, by proper use, its minerals may be retained to operate as a tonic and builder up of an enfeebled system.

After wines or hearty eating, the water is a sure preventive, removing the stomach to its natural condition, while relieving the system of uncongenial and injurious substances.

It cures biliousness.

Corrects acidity of stomach. Relieving nervous and feverish irritation and headache.

Geyser Water also acts with excellent effect upon the kidneys.

The LITHIA found in this water is a specific for gravel or stone, and is effectual in dissolving the chalk or limestone and uric deposits in rheumatism or gout.

This excellent water is brought here in its natural condition in block tin lined barrels, and drawn through ice at the drug stores of

ALEXAND